The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week; 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club. The money must always accompany the Order, in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1875. NO. 48.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Governor at Corry.

WARM GREETINGS AT THE RECEPTION

He Addresses the People, and is Followed by Hon. W. W. Ketchum and Col. Arms.

THE RETURN TO TITUSVILLE.

Biggest Meeting Ever Held in that City.

Speeches by Hartranft, Ketchum, Scofield and Harrison Allen.

His Excellency Spends Sunday at Parker.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Meetings at Millerstown and Butler.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CORRY, PA., October 30, 1875.

Governor Hartranft arrived here from Titusville at one o'clock this afternoon. A delegation of citizens, headed by the Seventeenth Regiment Band, escorted him to the hotel, where he held an informal reception and was warmly greeted by personal and political friends.

At two o'clock a very large meeting was organized in the Opera House, and addressed by the Governor, Hon. W. W. Ketchum and C. J. Arms. The greatest enthusiasm was elicited by the appearance of our popular candidate, and his words of good cheer and confidence in the result of the campaign were greeted with hearty responsive cheers. The appearance of Mr. Hawks on the stage was the signal for loud applause. The coming State Treasurer is no where more popular than in his own county. The people of Erie elected him Mayor irrespective of party ties, and throughout all this corner of the State, where he is personally known, his integrity and ability are unquestioned. The addresses of Judge Ketchum and Mr. Arms were well received and left the audience in good fighting order for Tuesday. The Governor left the city at five o'clock for Titusville.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT TITUSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
TITUSVILLE, PA., October 30, 1875.

Governor Hartranft and party reached this city from Corry at six o'clock. At seven a reception was held in the parlors of the Parshall House, and a throng of ladies and gentlemen filed in and out in a continuous stream for an hour. On both sides the greetings were hearty and happy. At eight o'clock the largest political meeting ever held here was called to order in the beautiful Opera House adjoining the hotel. The house was decorated with hundreds of flags and streamers, and the bright toilettes of beautiful women made the scene brilliant in the extreme. After the quite unnecessary formality of an introduction, Hartranft came to the front with an address of half an hour, which was listened to with great interest and frequently indorsed with applause. Titusville appears to be entirely satisfied with the character and work of the Governor. His reception and entertainment has been no more cordial and pleasant in any other city or town. At the close of his speech the Governor quietly left the hall and was driven to the railroad station, where he took a train for Oil City in time to catch the regular train for Parker's.

The meeting was next addressed by Mr. Ketchum, Hon. Glenni W. Scofield and General Harrison Allen. Though it was late when the meeting was addressed, it was evident that they were still in a receptive state of mind and that they would have gladly stayed longer. Indeed, it has been a feature of all our Republican meetings in this part of the State, that the people are anxious to hear the issues discussed. Herein lies our ground for confidence in a decisive victory next Tuesday. It has always been safe to discuss Republican principles; and, as in Ohio, the fate of the Rag Baby became more certain the more the people understood the hideousness of its deformity, so in our own State, the more the people hear of Pershing and Pelting the firmer their determination to bury them under thirty-five or forty thousand majority. So mote it be.

A QUIET SUNDAY AT PARKER'S.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
PARKER CITY, PA., October 31, 1875.

Governor Hartranft arrived here last night at midnight, and spent Sunday at the Mead House. This morning he attended the Presbyterian Church, and heard a sound sermon by Rev. Mr. Hughes, and in the evening listened to Rev. Mr. Stubbs, at the Methodist Church. The object in coming down Saturday night is to leave here by the early train on the Parker's and Karns City Railroad and get through to Butler for the afternoon meeting tomorrow. The Governor will hold a reception in the Petrolia Oil Exchange at half-past eight, address a meeting at Millerstown at eleven o'clock, and reach Butler at two o'clock. After the Butler meeting he leaves for Pittsburgh.

FIRE RECORD.

QUEENS, Long Island—$40,000.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Nearly one half the village of Queens, Long Island, was burned early this morning. Loss $40,000.

The Court Decrees that Brigham Young Shall Pay Alimony and Costs of Suit.

SALT LAKE, October 30.—The decision of the Court in the matter of alimony *pendente lite*, Young *vs.* Young, was delivered in the Third District Court yesterday by Judge Breman. The Court previously ordered that defendant should appear personally in court when the decision was rendered. The affidavits of two physicians were sworn to, stating that defendant was scarcely able to be out of bed, and that it was dangerous for him to leave his room, and for that reason they asked that he be excused. The Court gave a brief history of the case, and at the close spoke as follows: The order in this case granting alimony *pendente lite* was not improperly made, and the sum fixed is reasonable and not obeyed. No good reason is given for it. A court, in order to maintain its dignity, self-respect and authority, cannot allow its order to be repudiated, disregarded or denied. It is, therefore, the judgment of the Court that the defendant be imprisoned until the $8,500 and costs of suit are paid and released by the court. In accordance with the above, Marshal Maxwell arrested Brigham Young this afternoon at the latter's residence, where he now remains in custody of the Marshal.

Vote on Missouri's New Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—The returns of the election yesterday for and against the new State constitution are still very meagre. The vote was very light at every place yet heard from, and the indications are that when the count is completed, carried by a large majority, it will be by a minority of the vote of the State. The vote of this city is 8,245 for, and 1,042 against, and from fifteen precincts in this county 760 for and 357 against. Some twenty-two districts in the State outside of this county give about 5,500 for and about 1,200 against. Many of these towns vote unanimously for the new constitution.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities.—For the Ohio Valley and thence to the Gulf coast, slowly falling barthence to the Gulf coast, slowly falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Five inches of snow fell at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday.

Col. Senor Juan B. Spotorno has been elected President of Chili.

Dan. Rice's pavilion in Louisville was blown down during the storm on Saturday.

A census, just completed, gives St. Paul a population of 31,000, and Minneapolis 32,700.

Large cargoes of provisions are being shipped from New York for the Spanish troops in Cuba.

A severe gale prevailed along the New England coast on Saturday and yesterday, doing much damage to shipping.

At a centennial meeting in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on Saturday, one-fourth of the Territory's quota of Centennial stock was taken.

The Carleton cotton and woolen mills on Hamilton street, Philadelphia, were burned yesterday. Loss on building and contents $450,000, fully covered by insurance.

FASHION FOR NOVEMBER.

What to Wear and How to Make It—Metropolitan Modes—Preparing for the Gay Season.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, October 29, 1875.

There are two points of view, one false, the other illogical, from which dress reformers see the position of affairs on the dress question, and the unsoundness of their conclusions drawn from these premises is at least one of the reasons why their arguments have so little force. Statements which, if they were true, would carry a great deal of weight, lose all their value with those whom they are intended influence, by their inaccuracy and their evident want of knowledge of the subject discussed.

For example, when a person in a hybrid costume gets up and talks about fashionable women wearing their shoes and the colors of the rainbow in the street, and failing in the three thicknesses of Canton flannel which they ought to wear over their entire bodies in the house, the fashionable woman, if such an one should hear her, would simply elevate her eyebrows and shrug her shoulders in disdain; there would be nothing in such evident ignorance of the facts and conditions in the case to appeal to her understanding.

If there is one woman in the world who dresses with fitness to the time and place, it is the fashionable woman. Her tact, her experience, her means, her cultivated taste all come into play here, and it is in this respect that she is valuable to us. She is also valuable to us in another, which the dress reformer entirely overlooks, and that is as a study of color. Where did we get our quiet, dark street dress of late years? our almost uniform of black in public? our mode colors? our artistic blending of shades? and to come down to useful matters which every one will understand, our thick walking boots and dark thick winter petticoats? Why from fashion, fashion writers and the example of ultra-fashionable women.

If you found a startling red necktie in conjunction with a very bright purple dress, or a yellow with green, the wearer might be the representative of a dress reform movement, and a very sensible woman to boot, but she would be ignorant of the first law in the esthetics of dress, and she could not be a woman of society or position.

A fashionable drawing-room in the season is better than a well-stocked garden or the atelier of an artist for the study of tints, and shades, combinations, and contrasts. All the accepted modes of color, light and shade, of warmth, and its opposites of neutrality and force are blended or set against each other so skillfully, so subtly, as to suggest that a sixth sense had been brought into requisition to aid both in suggestion and arrangement.

What the most superficial observer feels at once is a delightful harmony, a soothing, mellow tone, a pale radience, which steals upon his senses like music, entrancing, bewitching, enthralling him, he cannot perhaps tell why, nor wherefore.

Women whose lines of life lie, as they think, entirely above fashion, who decry it, still have learned much from it, and should be willing to give it its due.

Almost any one can remember a time when women lecturers, women professors and others of our self-made women specialties, invariably dressed upon public occasions in a style crude, inappropriate and inelegant, and this not from any desire for singularity, but from simple ignorance and real desire to make the best appearance possible on such occasions. Fashion has taught them that the first rule of good taste in dress is unobtrusiveness, that absence of pretension makes up for the absence of everything else.

The Balmoral skirt was a costly article when it was first introduced, but it was the soft, with dark grounds, interested with fine lines of bright color as a border, and lasted as many years as it cost dollars. The mass of women would not buy this, it was too expensive. So it gradually became coarser and cheaper, until we got the half cotton and the felt, and then fashionable women stopped wearing them and the great congregation took them up, bought a new one every year, and congratulated themselves on something "practical."

The high and intellectual or philanthropic dress reformers argue that the class of woman who know are the keepers of the class who do not know, and that it is their business to set an example in dress absolutely free from temptation to extravagance, or such diversity as will occupy the time and energy which should be devoted to more important matters. But in this case, what is to become of art, of civilization, of culture, of our great industries? Why it is just as wrong to have a better house, more books, finer pictures, larger apartments, greater opportunities and use and enjoy them, as richer and more elaborate dress?

No one wants the world to be one great charity hospital or blue coat school, and any effort to improve present conditions must be made with a full knowledge of what those conditions are and of their uses.

Women who live in an intensely cold climate, who have been imperfectly housed and clothed, who see the necessity for nothing so much as warmth over the entire surface of the body, invent flannel garments which are capable or resisting the pressure of a temperature forty degrees below zero, and which cover the wearer from her ears to her toes.

Now why does not fashion adopt these reconstructed or newly invented articles at once and give them an honored place? Because fashion is stupid and frivolous? Not entirely; but because the fashionable woman has no use for them, civilization has made them unnecessary to her. Her dwelling, the air she breathes, her visits are perfectly heated. She could wear and does wear, while dresses in winter with as much impunity as in summer; moreover of late they being perfectly ventilated, she can take her daily exercise in her own halls under better conditions than in the street. A fur-lined wrap protects her going to and from a carriage. What need has she to wear woolen sackcloth and ashes for warmth? Her mission in the world is of quite a different character; she gives us the beautiful, ornamental side of life, whether knowingly and understandingly or not she performs her part, and a most valuable part in the drama of life, and contributes to the general stock of happiness just as window gardening educates the public taste, pleases the public eye, and increases the sum of our enjoyments in a higher sense than cultivates his plants with that intention or not.

The breaking of the ground for the "Woman's Pavillion" at Philadelphia, has made the Centennial, as it relates to women, a topic of conversation in social circles, and stimulates the inquiry in view of the near approach of the hundredth anniversary, of what is being done among women to make the representation a respectable one. It is considered high time that women bestirred themselves in the matter, and setting aside the fact that republics have been and are ungrateful, that they afford no legitimate opportunity for the better sex to display its administrative ability, go magnanimously to work to help the Centennial to be worthy of the occasion, and prove that want of recognition is not want of capacity.

It is a little surprising that the Woman's Congress did not act upon this matter at its recent session in Syracuse, but as it did not, it would probably be a good plan for a society or committee of ladies in every town, city and village in the United States to set themselves instantly at work, to collect whatever can be discovered representative of the special labor of women for the past century, make a list and apply at once to have it admitted and classified.

Lace work, needle work, embroidery, books, pictures, sculpture, engraving, ornamental articles, arrangement and preservation of leaves, objects of interest of all kinds, exhibition of processes or comparison of the differences between processes a hundred years ago and to-day, bridal outfits in 1776 and 1876, would all find a place, and if not brought together by some person or persons whose business it is to attend to it, this sex will fail to add its quota to the general total through simple neglect. Besides, it is well known that the most worthy are the least willing, or able, to act in their own behalf, and unless it is made the business of some persons to act for them, the least worthy will occupy the highest, if not the only place, and thus discredit the entire sex.

A great deal of Centennial talk, if not Centennial work, will be done this season. A piece of work, executed by the Empress Josephine, has been put in the hands of one lady, who has also a footstool, worked by the fair hands of Empress Eugenie, and a silk quilt, made by Madame Junel. The show of human beings should, however, be put down to the credit of women, and if a fair exhibit of the different capabilities could be made, I do not see why prizes for superiority or championship should not be awarded to the woman of that race who should be entitled to it.

EVENING DRESSES.

The evening dresses in preparation for the "season" which will soon commence are generally combinations of several different materials, silks, plain and damasked; gauze, plain and damasked; *crepe de chine*, plain and embroidered; grenadine, plain and embroidered; lace, plain and worked; beautiful netted fringes, gold and silver gimps and galloons, tulle, tarletans, flowers in graceful sprays, and of such natural appearance that you stoop involuntarily to pluck them. The sleeves are usually of the same material as the overskirt; if that is thin, they are shirred and sometimes placed over silk. The "tie back" is closer than ever, the back of the train forming a fan, which is held in place perfectly by this means. The overskirt may be straight or rounded in form, but they are long and shirred upon the sides, and always draped at the back. Sashes are not required, and are not at all so general as last year.

There are also some beautiful and elaborate dresses for matrons, made entirely without overskirts, sometimes *a la princesse*, and trimmed with broad braid and gimps, and passementeries. Others with trimmed skirts and basques, and for these last lace of every description is utilized.

For the first, naturally, rich fabrics are selected, heavy silks, velvets, brocaded silks, and silk and velvet. The latter fabrics are more used as parts of costumes than for complete toilettes.

For the second class less expensive failles are employed. The fronts puffed or trimmed with lace, the train laid in a huge pleat, or trimmed with numerous small flounces which are kept in position by strings tied back from the sides underneath.

Nearly all dresses of ceremony are made with two bodices, one high, the other a low square, and many of the high ones are trimmed; a very low square, and some are filled in with a contrasting color and material, the same being used for the sleeves, and for the lining of the bows or other trimmings upon the skirt.

Toilets for very young ladies who are enjoying their first entree into society, are not so elaborate. They are of white tulle, or tarletane; the skirt puffed or flounced under a tunic *a la Grecque*, or *a la Antique* (it is known by both names), the top of which, in front, is arranged in a series of hollow pleats, bound with white silk or satin. The sides are draped and garlanded with trails of jardiniere roses, red and white carnations, or forget-me-nots, mingled with lily of the valley. A novel fancy is to festoon the dress at the back with deep double bands of gold ribbon half an inch in width, so that it falls low upon the tunic. Sashes are not worn with these dresses, but a close gold ribbon belt is clasped to the waist or a silver link, "Jeunne d'Arc" belt falls low upon one side, the fan being suspended from the end of it.

Feather trimmings are in very great request for rich soft silks and combination costumes of silk and velvet. The most and prettiest are the grey and brown of the English starling, sprinkled with white, very small natural ostrich tips and guinea hen feathers. The more brilliant tints of the peacock and the prismatic hues of the tropical birds are considered less desirable.

BRIDES' WEAR.

The number of weddings recently has been a matter of social comment, and so also have the beauty and strict elegance of the costumes. Quite a reaction has taken place in the style of bridal dresses, much more costly material being used than formerly, and considerably less trimming. White brocaded silks are in great demand, and soft satin finished failles, which if they are as stiff as they are thick would "stand alone." A peculiar quality of this silk is called "bride's satin;" it is of the purest texture and costs ten dollars per yard. The superiority of this can be imagined when it is stated that the finest cream tinted failles of the present season can be obtained for four dollars per yard. Only one house has it. Lace is not used with these fabrics; it would be a bad combination to trim them. Tulle alone is permitted for the veil and for fine plaitings at the neck and wrists. Lace may be added to this at these points, but there must be entire harmony and choice in kind. The robes themselves are cut close and made in an exceedingly simple style, without puffing, flouncing or over skirts. The ornaments are voluminous trails of white lilac, only slightly intertwined with orange blossoms.

ARTISTIC FURNISHING.

It is to the enormous increase in European travel that doubtless much of the recently developed mania for bric-a-brac and objects of art and vertu is due. Few have the good taste or the sound knowledge which enables them to confine themselves to what is really of value in preserving the links which connect us with the worlds of the past in art, and the majority simply succeed in collecting a quantity of rubbish, the most of which they gladly, after a time, put out of sight. There is one beautiful relic of the past, however, which fashion has not yet vulgarized, and may now be seen more or less in every parlor and drawing room of any pretension to luxury and cultivated taste. They are placed upon easels, they hang flat to the wall by the side of the fire places, and they are placed upon cabinets and occupy the place of pictures. These are panels. The most effective, speaking from a purely superficial and not from an artistic point of view, are the silver figures in relief upon a ground of black enamel framed in a narrow brim of silver. The workmanship of course is exquisite, the grouping as fine as the most delicate work in marble. The painted panels which should be more rare as the only certain and even the necessary solution of the question of Cuba, and in his mind will justify even the use of force as subordinate to those, the larger objects of the United States. In this respect the President does not meditate or desire the annexation of Cuba to the United States, but its elevation into an independent republic of freemen, in harmony with ourselves and with the other republics of America. Such a republic is partly in existence in Cuba at the present time is declared to be one of expectancy; but with positive and fixed convictions as to the duty of the United States when the time or emergency of action shall arrive.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending October 28, 1875, (patents dated October 12, 1875,) reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

T. T. Nash, Philadelphia—Cutter and cutter holder.

T. T. Nash, Philadelphia—Manufacturer of screw thread cutters.

J. Nash, Philadelphia—Car brake.

J. M. Hendricks, Philadelphia—Distillers' manifold.

J. F. Simpson, Philadelphia—Trunk fastening.

W. B. Wilford, Philadelphia—Sash holder.

J. B. Wilford, Philadelphia—Jigger.

J. Wilson Forbes, Philadelphia—Equalizer of spring power.

F. E. Everitt, Philadelphia—Combined desk and washstand.

J. Pennepacker, Philadelphia — Burglar alarm.

F. F. Walsh, Philadelphia—Curry comb.

C. Bittman, Leacock—Railroad joint.

J. Allen, Titusville—Railroad joint.

W. Tanner, New Brighton—Stove leg.

G. C. Bailey, Pittsburgh—Hydrant.

W. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh—Furnace for brick kilns.

W. G. Childs, Pittsburgh—Grate bar.

G. W. Todd, Allegheny—Grate bar.

J. Old, Allegheny—Grate for furnaces.

J. Old, Allegheny—Grate and stove fronts.

S. H. Brooks, Darby—Glass burial case.

J. Patterson, Parker City—Brick machine.

D. Wolf, Avonmore—Mowing machine.

J. W. Woodruff, Jollytown—Device for transmitting power.

G. H. Zane, Shoemakertown—Potato dropper.

J. R. Perry—Tilesbarre—Organ coupler.

J. Schaloup, Tidioute—Journal box.

Reissue—H. S. Kerr, Philadelphia—Sponge brush.

Trade Mark—G. Gordan, Philadelphia—Horse and cattle food.

W. G. Wilson & Co., Philadelphia—Cakes, crackers and biscuit.

OHIO.

J. Boyd, Cleveland—Dumping wagon.

F. B. Doty, Conneaut—Lubricating stone.

R. Hilton, Cincinnati—Trunk fastening.

J. Augspurger, Trenton—Land marker.

N. Caldwell, Cincinnati—Lard oil strainer.

N. Caldwell, Cincinnati—Rendering tank.

N. Caldwell, Cincinnati—Hog fixture.

W. A. Dick, Cleves—Corn husker.

S. E. Mosher, Chillicothe—Lifting jack.

A. G. Watson, Maysville—Nut fastening.

C. M. Murch, Cincinnati—Running gear for wagons.

J. F. Ohmer, Dayton—Furniture castor.

J. C. Riley, Cincinnati—Gasoline burner.

Reissue—Harper and Gould, Cincinnati—Sash lock.

Design—W. T. Price, Circleville—Monument.

Trade Mark—F. W. Helwick, Cincinnati—Cabinet organ.

INDIAN WAR.

United States Troops Twice Defeated by a Band of Wandering Cheyennes.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: News of a startling nature was received here to-day in regard to a fight which took place on Tuesday between two United States troops near Fort Hayes and a wandering band of Cheyenne Indians. In that fight the Indians drove back the troops, and killed two men. Fresh troops were forwarded from that point, and yesterday the agent's office of the Kansas Pacific road to-night states that these fresh troops were attacked by the Indians while camped near Smoky Hill river, on Thursday, and that the Indians were again successful and made the soldiers retreat with a loss of one man killed and one badly wounded. Gen. Carr's command left Fort Hayes by special train for the seat of war.

CASUALTIES.

Two Men Drowned.

KINGSTON, ONT., October 30.—In a storm to-day, Adam Scott and James Kiel, fishermen, were drowned off Wolf Island.

Death of a Hero.

PORTLAND, ME., October 30.—Yesterday, as a man named Small was riding in a wagon on Commercial street, near the railroad wharf, he saw two children playing on the track and a train backing down on them. He sprang from the wagon to rescue the children, and succeeded in doing so, but was himself run over by the train and killed.

Three Children Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—An Athens, Ohio, special says one Krumsley, a colored man, with his wife and infant, left three small children alone while they started to town, leaving the house locked. The house took fire, burning the children to death. It is supposed the fire was caused by the overturning of a lamp by the children.

EX-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has, it is said, concocted a scheme for a railroad across the African continent, from Liberia to the Red Sea. He should be sent out to survey it in person.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS AT DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Much Money Delivered to Owners.

Speculations on Our Relations with Spain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1875.

Business at the Dead Letter Office.

From the statistics now being made up to accompany the Postmaster General's report, it is ascertained that the total number of letters sent to the dead letter office during the last fiscal year was 3,640,797. Many of these letters contained money, checks, jewelry, photographs, and other articles of value. The total amount of bankable funds enclosed was about three and a half million dollars, of which over three million were delivered to the owners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1875.

THE REFRACTORY CHEYENNES.

Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, says the Indians whom the press dispatches report as defeating our troops from Fort Hayes are a band of between seventy-five and one hundred Cheyenne warriors, who near y a year ago were declared outlaws both by the bureau agents and the military, and have since been roaming at large all the way from the Indian Territory to the Red Cloud Agency in the north. They surrendered to the military last spring, and where placed upon the Cheyenne Agency, but ran off one morning, and, regaining a quantity of firearms, which they had secreted before surrendering, fought the troops from behind sand banks all day, and made good their escape at night. They have proved themselves to be hard fighters, and the Commissioner considers it of great importance that they should now be thoroughly whipped and subjugated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1875.

SALES OF GOLD THIS MONTH.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell two million dollars in gold coin during the month of November, as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars on each day.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The discussion of the Spanish Cabinet's reply to what is called in the late Madrid telegram the Washington note, has reference to unsettled questions between the two countries. The exact points of this official paper cannot be ascertained, but they may be inferred from the views of the President, which form the basis of instructions to Minister Cushing, which show that the President regards the civil dissensions in Cuba, and especially sanguinary hostilities, as producing great injury to the United States, second in gravity only to those which they produce in Spain. The ultimate issue of events in Cuba will be its independence, however that issue may be produced, whether by means of the civil war prevailing there, it cannot forbear to reflect that the existence of slave labor in Cuba and its influence on the people of the Spaniards lie at the foundation of all the calamities which afflict the island. But slavery cannot long continue in Cuba, environed as that island is by communities of emancipation in the United West Indies and the United States. The President has not been without hope that all these questions might be settled by the spontaneous action of himself, she being more deeply interested in such settlement than all the rest of the world. The question as to what decision the United States shall make is a difficult one, not to be determined without a careful consideration of its complex elements of domestic and foreign policy. The intervention of the latter may at any moment be forced upon us by occurrences either in Spain or Cuba. With all the President cannot but regard the indecisive results which embarrass the case as the only certain and even the necessary solution of the question of Cuba, and in his mind will justify even the use of force as subordinate to those, the larger objects of the United States. In this respect the President does not meditate or desire the annexation of Cuba to the United States, but its elevation into an independent republic of freemen, in harmony with ourselves and with the other republics of America. Such a republic is partly in existence in Cuba at the present time is declared to be one of expectancy; but with positive and fixed convictions as to the duty of the United States when the time or emergency of action shall arrive.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending October 28, 1875, (patents dated October 12, 1875,) reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

T. T. Nash, Philadelphia—Cutter and cutter holder.

T. T. Nash, Philadelphia—Manufacturer of screw thread cutters.

J. Nash, Philadelphia—Car brake.

J. M. Hendricks, Philadelphia—Distillers' manifold.

J. F. Simpson, Philadelphia—Trunk fastening.

W. B. Wilford, Philadelphia—Sash holder.

J. B. Wilford, Philadelphia—Jigger.

F. E. Everitt, Philadelphia—Equalizer of spring power.

J. Pennepacker, Philadelphia — Burglar alarm.

F. F. Walsh, Philadelphia—Curry comb.

C. Bittman, Leacock—Railroad joint.

J. Allen, Titusville—Railroad joint.

W. Tanner, New Brighton—Stove leg.

G. C. Bailey, Pittsburgh—Hydrant.

W. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh—Furnace for brick kilns.

W. G. Childs, Pittsburgh—Grate bar.

G. W. Todd, Allegheny—Grate bar.

J. Old, Allegheny—Grate for furnaces.

J. Old, Allegheny—Grate and stove fronts.

S. H. Brooks, Darby—Glass burial case.

J. Patterson, Parker City—Brick machine.

D. Wolf, Avonmore—Mowing machine.

J. W. Woodruff, Jollytown—Device for transmitting power.

G. H. Zane, Shoemakertown—Potato dropper.

J. R. Perry—Tilesbarre—Organ coupler.

J. Schaloup, Tidioute—Journal box.

Reissue—H. S. Kerr, Philadelphia—Sponge brush.

Trade Mark—G. Gordan, Philadelphia—Horse and cattle food.

W. G. Wilson & Co., Philadelphia—Cakes, crackers and biscuit.

OHIO.

J. Boyd, Cleveland—Dumping wagon.

F. B. Doty, Conneaut—Lubricating stone.

R. Hilton, Cincinnati—Trunk fastening.

J. Augspurger, Trenton—Land marker.

N. Caldwell, Cincinnati—Lard oil strainer.

N. Caldwell, Cincinnati—Rendering tank.

N. Caldwell, Cincinnati—Hog fixture.

W. A. Dick, Cleves—Corn husker.

S. E. Mosher, Chillicothe—Lifting jack.

A. G. Watson, Maysville—Nut fastening.

C. M. Murch, Cincinnati—Running gear for wagons.

J. F. Ohmer, Dayton—Furniture castor.

J. C. Riley, Cincinnati—Gasoline burner.

Reissue—Harper and Gould, Cincinnati—Sash lock.

Design—W. T. Price, Circleville—Monument.

Trade Mark—F. W. Helwick, Cincinnati—Cabinet organ.

INDIAN WAR.

United States Troops Twice Defeated by a Band of Wandering Cheyennes.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: News of a startling nature was received here to-day in regard to a fight which took place on Tuesday between two United States troops near Fort Hayes and a wandering band of Cheyenne Indians. In that fight the Indians drove back the troops, and killed two men. Fresh troops were forwarded from that point, and yesterday the agent's office of the Kansas Pacific road to-night states that these fresh troops were attacked by the Indians while camped near Smoky Hill river, on Thursday, and that the Indians were again successful and made the soldiers retreat with a loss of one man killed and one badly wounded. Gen. Carr's command left Fort Hayes by special train for the seat of war.

CASUALTIES.

Two Men Drowned.

KINGSTON, ONT., October 30.—In a storm to-day, Adam Scott and James Kiel, fishermen, were drowned off Wolf Island.

Death of a Hero.

PORTLAND, ME., October 30.—Yesterday, as a man named Small was riding in a wagon on Commercial street, near the railroad wharf, he saw two children playing on the track and a train backing down on them. He sprang from the wagon to rescue the children, and succeeded in doing so, but was himself run over by the train and killed.

Three Children Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—An Athens, Ohio, special says one Krumsley, a colored man, with his wife and infant, left three small children alone while they started to town, leaving the house locked. The house took fire, burning the children to death. It is supposed the fire was caused by the overturning of a lamp by the children.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

DISTRESS IN ENGLISH IRON TRADE—IMPENDING SUSPENSION OF LABOR ESTABLISHMENTS.

LONDON, October 30.—The Leeds *Mercury* of to-day says that the large iron producers, Blockow, Vaughan & Co., employing in their collieries, mines and works nearly 10,000 men, have notified their employees at Middleborough, Witton Park, and the Easton Works, in Yorkshire, that owing to the depression of trade their engagements must terminate on the 13th of November next.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE SUBSIDING.

LONDON, October 30.—Cases of the foot and mouth disease among cattle are rapidly diminishing, and many districts are entirely free from the distemper. The worst inconveniences which were felt are now at an end.

SUSPECTED OF MUTINY AND MURDER.

LONDON, October 31.—The mail steamer African has arrived at Plymouth and landed eight seamen, part of the crew of the John Rassell who were taken on board at Ascension Island. They assert that their vessel was abandoned on fire three hundred miles off St. Helens. The crew were picked up by the ship Victoria, which was bound for Boston, but as the latter was short of provisions the eight men were sent ashore in an open boat at Ascension, while the captain, officers and remainder of the crew proceeded in the Victoria. As their statements are confused and conflicting the men have been detained at Plymouth and will be officially examined to-morrow. It is stated that they are suspected of mutiny and desertion, and of possibly murdering their officers.

RESTORATION OF PEACE IN URUGUAY.

LONDON, October 31.—Private telegrams from Montevides, dated the 28th inst., say the restoration of peace in Uruguay is confidently expected, the revolution having practically terminated in favor of the government.

AFRICANS PUNISHED FOR MURDERING ENGLISH SAILORS.

LONDON, November 1, 5:30 A. M.—News has been received of the British expedition to punish the piratical natives on the Congo river for murdering English sailors. The entire squadron on the west coast of Africa was engaged, and sent boats up the river. Many villages were destroyed, and a large number of natives killed. The British lost one man killed on each boat.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION INDISPENSABLE.

LONDON, November 1.—A special from Meslar to the *Times* reports that the members of the Consular Commission for the settlement of the troubles in Herzegovina are unanimous in the opinion that the Porte is incapable of pacifying the country. Foreign intervention in some form is believed to be indispensable.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, November 1, 6 A. M.—The *Times* estimates that two hundred mariners and others were drowned in the North Sea during the gales of the past three weeks.

CAPTURE OF ORDUNE.

LONDON, November 1, 7 A. M.—The *Standard's* Santander special announces that Generals Toma and Quesado have captured Ordune.

France.

BURNING OF AN IRON-CLAD.

PARIS, October 31.—The iron-clad Magenta, flagship of the vice admiral commanding the French squadron of Toulon, caught fire yesterday and ultimately exploded. All on board were saved.

DRAMAS BASED ON THE LATE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

PARIS, October 30.—In the competition announced last April for a drama based on the American revolution, sixty-seven manuscripts of plays have been sent to Theodore Michailis. Many of them are said to be of great merit, and a number of the productions are of a high order of merit.

Egypt.

EGYPTIAN ARMY ENTERS ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, October 30.—The Egyptian army has entered Abyssinia. The Abyssinians are retreating and offering no resistance.

VIRGINIA CITY FIRE.

New Buildings Going Up and People Getting Cheerful—Insurance Losses and Relief Measures—Gould & Curry Hoisting Ore for Consolidated Virginia—Burned Mills to be Repaired in Twenty Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—A special dispatch from Virginia City says: Building is going on rapidly. The burned districts is a scene of activity. Labor is plenty, wages are high and the people are recovering their spirits. Relief is coming in freely, and as soon as provisions and money become plenty no more aid will be needed. The town will be all right in a week or two.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company of this city says its losses are estimated at $85,000, and that it has cash available to pay in full. The Commercial Insurance Company of San Francisco figures its losses at $65,000; assets, $478,000. The relief movements is going on actively here.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 31.—A special dispatch from Virginia City says the Gould & Curry Company commenced hoisting ore to-day for the Consolidated Virginia Company, and will hoist 200 tons per day. Work is going on at the Ophir shaft with great activity. Workmen are putting in the new engine. The shaft will be ready for the machinery by Wednesday next. The cages have been raised from the Consolidated Virginia shaft. It is believed in three weeks' time the machinery will be ready and work going on again. The water in the mines below the 1,550 foot level is steadily going down. The Ophir Company have made arrangements with the Chollar-Potosi Company for the use of the engines and hoisting works of the latter, and they will be put in the position at once. It is confidently expected that the work of hoisting ore will commence in about twenty days. There have been no cave-ins in any of the mines. Money men and stockholders here take a cheerful view of the situation.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Fatal Quarrel Between Tramps.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 30.—George Marang and Austin Van Amburg, two hands employed on the canal boat P. P. Bellinger, had an altercation on Friday morning, when Marang struck Van Amburg with a bucket, from the effects of which he died this morning. They were both tramps. Van Amburg has relations at Newburg and New York city.

Recovery of Stolen Bonds.

WINTHROP, MASS., October 30.—On the 2d of July last, the safe of the National and savings banks in this village were robbed by burglars of $90,000, mostly in Government, railroad and municipal bonds. The bank officers have been at work secretly, endeavoring to reach the robbers, and at length have effected a restitution of $50,000 of the bonds, for which they paid the reward advertised of $10,000.

Murder and Lynching in Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., October 30.—On Wednesday last Charles Patterson shot and killed R. W. Porter, chief herder of Bosler's cattle on the North Platte, sixty miles north of Sidney, Neb., where Patterson was taken under arrest. Last evening the jail was broken into by a body of masked men, Patterson taken out and hung up to a telegraph pole. The Sheriff, however, with assistance, overpowered the crowd and cut down the body

The Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE enemy are on the down grade everywhere. Keep them running!

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia last week amounted in value to $524,058.

DEMORALIZATION reigns in the Democratic party of this State from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. Bring out a full vote and the victory is gloriously ours.

TO-DAY is the last working day before the election. Republicans should make it a *working* day in fact as in name.

The *Post* still professes confidence, but its smile is like a sixpenny tallow dip in an old-fashioned fire place, giving very little light and no warmth.

LET no Republican suffer himself to be lulled into inaction by a too confident sense of security, nor allow himself to be surpassed by a Democrat in exercising the sacred duty of American citizenship.

THE Democrats will seek to trade their State ticket for votes for their county ticket. Let Republicans make no bargains. Stick by the straight ticket, and send both State and county nominees to the head of the poll.

THE true reformer has but one course to take in the present exigency. If he wants to give reform and good government actual shape, immediate operation and permanent effect, he must vote for the Republican candidates.

SHAM CARY used to denounce the New York Democrats as "infernal Copperheads, who ought to be hung." Now he has gone to New York to talk to the unhung traitors. It would be a consummation devoutly to be wished for if he and they could be strung up together.

MR. A. MCALLISTER, of Blair county, denies that he ever made the statement that he desired PERSHING's election and HARTRANFT's defeat, as alleged by the Johnstown *Tribune*, and copied by us from that paper. The *Tribune* publishes the denial but reiterates the charge.

A PARTY that is a majority in the State and in the country, with a large proportion of honest men in its ranks, is about as good a party as will be seen this side of the millenium. Such an organization the Republican party is, and practical men desiring honest men in office, honest legislation, and an honest execution of the laws, will unite with it.

WE again urge our friends to keep their eyes open for the bogus tickets that are flying about as thick as autumn leaves. Take no ticket from a Democrat, and any that are sent you by mail put in the fire. The genuine tickets are to be had at every poll from men who will not impose upon any one, and all tickets circulated in an irregular way are frauds.

IT is TENNYSON who says:

"Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

The Republican party is getting ready for the future; the Democrats are anchored to the dead past, and they ask the voters of the State to drag their decayed hulk along, moorings and all. The people cannot afford to assume such a burden.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was as follows: General merchandise imports $5,130,977; produce exports, $3,983,536, and specie exports, $498,859. The total imports of merchandise since the first of January are $277,076,958, against $332,185,779 for the corresponding period of 1874. The total exports of produce during the year are $205,602,077, against $240,385,478 in 1874, and the total exports of specie during the same period are $64,665,122, against $44,748,049 for the corresponding period of last year.

THERE is undoubtedly a moral and binding force in nominations fitly and honorably made. In all respects the Republican county nominations are good. No man can say aught against either of the candidates. They are each and all tried and true men. The only argument against them is clamor. They are eminently fitted for the positions for which they have been named, and deserve the hearty support, not alone of every honest Republican in the county, but of every good citizen. Let them be heartily supported.

THE elections of to-morrow will be the most important of any that have taken place during the year, because affecting a larger portion of the country, and carrying a more extensive moral as well as political force. In a large number of States, Legislatures and county and municipal officers are to be chosen, and in six States the elections will prove of special significance, as State officers are to be selected. These are our own State, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Wisconsin and Minnesota, all of which have Governors to elect, except New York.

REPUBLICAN mass meetings have been held, in this county, at Bakerstown, Sharpsburg, Tarentum, Elizabeth, Mc Keesport, Hoboken, Oakdale, Mansfield, Union township, Lower St. Clair, Library, Soddon, Shousetown, Clinton, and in various parts of the two cities, all of which were largely attended, and at all of which the best feeling prevailed. The meetings in the two cities have all been enthusiastic, and the country meetings were full of encouragement as to the prospects in that part of the county. The indications of a full vote and a solid Republican majority were never better than they have been in this campaign.

Preceding a national canvass, and involving the fate of some of the most momentous issues ever presented to a people, it is vital for the prosperity of our State, and of our common country, that the Republican party should succeed in the struggle at the polls to-morrow. The Democracy are anxious for success now, because it would put them in good trim for 1876. Their organs, indeed, agree that the party which triumphs now will inevitably succeed in the great Presidential contest next year. Everything now depends upon the Democratic victory means. It means the undoing of all that reconstruction has accomplished, the overthrow of all the good work of the people during the past ten years, the triumph of wrong over right, of corruption over honesty, of anarchy and crime over order and good government. Are the people prepared for this?

THE most industrious man in circulating bogus Republican tickets is the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, commonly known as "Bob" PATTERSON. He has sent them into every house that was accessible to him, and the plague of these bogus tickets is as great a pest as the plague of frogs that went up into the houses of the Egyptians. PATTERSON is laboring under the insane conviction that every Republican in the county is keen for the opportunity of voting for him, and, for fear some one might lose the chance, he has inundated the dwellings of the county with a fraudulent ticket purporting to be Republican but containing his name for Sheriff. Now, in our judgment, a fraudulent ticket is no better than any other fraud. It is intended to deceive, and is therefore an imposition and a cheat. The people of this county are intelligent enough to choose their Sheriff without assistance from an importunate monomaniac who persists in thrusting his tickets into their hands. If any Republican wishes to vote for PATTERSON (although why any one should we cannot understand), he certainly knows well enough how to do it without asking any assistance from the Know-Nothing candidate himself. This whole business of thrusting bogus tickets upon people is a disreputable one, and should be frowned upon and discountenanced. The two parties print their own tickets, and anyone who wishes to scratch a candidate's name can easily do so. He does not need a ticket printed for his special use; and it is time that the community should be delivered from the nuisance of this electioneering plague.

THE TWO CANDIDATES FOR STATE TREASURER.

In nothing is the contrast between the two parties more marked and distinct than in the characters of the two candidates presented by them for State Treasurer. The Republicans present the name of a man who is above reproach, and whose reputation, in every walk of life, is pure and spotless. As a citizen in private life, as a public officer in the Mayoralty of the city of Erie, and as a business man, he has maintained a name without a stain, and earned the sincere respect and esteem of the community in which he lives.

The Democratic candidate, on the contrary, has *not* the esteem of those who know him, not even of the men of his own party, who are notorious for the ease with which they gulp down repulsive doses in the shape of bad candidates. So low was his reputation last August, in his own county, that when the Democratic County Committee met to elect delegates to the Erie Convention, it refused, by a very decisive vote, to instruct them in his favor, and elected two delegates who were personally opposed to his nomination. The men who know him best despise him most; and if he could not muster his own party friends to his support, he must indeed be low in reputation. The man at whom a Democratic stomach reluctsmust be extremely nauseous and distasteful.

This man began his career in the Legislature as a notorious rooster. He provoked the contempt of both friend and foe by taking a bribe of $100, and he gave it up only when exposure was imminent. As a member of the Bank Committee of the House, he levied toll upon the bank charters that passed through his hands as the miller tolls his grist, and permitted no bill to be reported favorably to the House that had not "feathers" on it, in the slang of the legislative lobby. He left an odorous name behind him, after a brief term of two years in the Legislature, and has never since been trusted by the people of his county.

But, although distrusted and repudiated by them, he was just the man to be petted and fattened on public plunder by the corrupt Democratic Canal Ring of this State, who squandered forty millions of public money in constructing two worthless ditches called canals. PIOLLET was a man after their heart, and they awarded him no less than eight separate canal contracts on the North Branch canal. He grew rich off the contracts thus given him; and the local report is that the cut stone which are built into the highly ornamental barn upon his 1,500 acre farm were originally cut and dressed for an aqueduct upon the canal. However this may be, it is certain that he laid the foundation of his fortune in the canal contracts given to him as a reward for party services.

We need say nothing, here, of the suit brought against him by his mother-in-law for swindling her and her daughter out of their share in a farm that belonged to them, nor of his forming a corporation to supply mowing machines to the Grangers while trying to array that organization against all corporations whatsoever. These are characteristic of the man, and are indications of the tenor of his life, but enough to call attention, in this connection, to the fact that while engaged, both in the Grange and in the Erie platform, in denouncing the national banks and railroads, he is himself a national bank stockholder and a director in a railroad monopoly that oppresses the people of his own county by the extortionate rates which it demands.

Such is the man whom the Democrats present for an office which, more than any other in the State, demands a man with clean hands and a pure life. The Republicans present a man for that office whose hands are undefiled and whose pure life is a guarantee of his integrity; while the Democrats present for the same place a soiled political dove, who has already had a taste of political plunder, and has nothing in his past life to point to as a justification for the dangerous experiment of trusting to him the treasures of the State. He that is unfaithful in little will be unfaithful also in much; and he who has an itching palm is certainly not a man to inspire public confidence.

There are those who think that the populace naturally prefer a bad man to a good, and they point as to the instance of those who cried out "Not this man, but BARABBAS;" but we have much more faith in the popular judgment than this implies. BARABBAS has had his day, and he cannot now be put forward successfully for public place. The clamor, now, is for good men, honest men, clean-handed, capable and upright men; and we cannot believe it possible that an intelligent people can be brought to prefer a tainted man, like PIOLLET, to an honest, pure man like HENRY RAWLE. The Republican party of Pennsylvania has complied with the popular demand in presenting two of its best men for the popular suffrage, and if there was any earnestness or reality in that demand, Mr. RAWLE will be triumphantly elected.

THE CRIMES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Those who are sometimes tempted to repose faith in the plausible pretexts put forth by the Democrats to secure a return to power, would do well to consider its past history, and then ask themselves whether a party which has committed so many political crimes as the Democratic party has, is or can be worthy of any man's confidence.

We will not, in enumerating its shortcomings, go back beyond the memory of living men. The history of one generation is enough to condemn it. We begin, therefore, with the administration of General JACKSON. For instance:

It was the first party to disturb the currency of the country. General JACKSON found a good national currency in circulation, when he came into office, which he destroyed by uprooting the United States bank, and he went out of office leaving to his afflicted country a currency that was excelled in badness only by that which prevailed in 1861, when BUCHANAN stepped down and out. We do not charge him and his party with criminality in being hostile to a national bank; but we do arraign them for committing a national wrong in giving to the country a worthless currency in the place of a good one.

It brought on the panic of 1837 by removing the national deposits to State banks, which used them as a basis for bank discounts, and so stimulated a spirit of commercial speculation that brought on a commercial collapse which destroyed the currency and the business of the country, and reduced the people to the necessity of resorting to the barter of one product for another as the only medium of commercial intercourse.

It trampled upon one of the most sacred rights of freemen—the constitutional right to assemble together and petition for a redress of their grievances—by sweeping away the right of petition at the demand of the South.

It established a censorship over the mails, and undertook to decide what newspapers should and should not circulate through the Postoffice. No constitutional right of the people was safe against any demand made upon the Democratic party by the slave power.

In 1846 it ruthlessly swept away the tariff of 1842, under which the industries of the nation, crushed by the panic of 1837, were gradually and surely recovering.

It plunged the country into a costly and bloody war with Mexico, for the sole purpose of acquiring more territory for the spread of slavery and the creation of new Slave States. And while it reached out greedily to steal territory upon the Southern border,

It gave up to England all the territory upon our northern border, stretching from the forty-ninth parallel to the parallel of fifty-four degrees forty minutes. Our right to the territory was clear; but Slavery did not want it, and for fear it might hereafter be cut up into Free States, it was given up.

It established the Fugitive Slave Law, under which the whole North was turned into a hunting-ground for the human bloodhounds who followed the man-hunting trade.

It repealed the Missouri Compromise, which was regarded as almost as sacred as the Constitution itself, and opened up the virgin soil of the West to the polluting touch of Slavery.

It refused to submit to the public will, as expressed at the Presidential election in 1860, and thereby precipitated the country into a four years war, the effect of which must be felt for generations to come.

It gave its sympathies and its aid, as far as it could or dared, during that fearful conflict, to the enemies of the country, who were struggling to destroy the nation and break the Union into fragments.

It has, ever since that conflict, been upon the side of the Ku-Klux and the White League, and has justified every outrage committed by them, including the Vicksburg and Coushatta massacres. As a natural consequence, the Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives is made up largely of rebel soldiers, who are as violent and treasonable in their purposes, today, as they were when they flaunted the rebel banner on the battlefield.

In Pennsylvania this party has been the party of curruption and extravagance. It inflicted upon the people of this State a debt of over forty millions, incurred in enriching Democratic canal contractors such as PIOLLET, and it burdened the people with a heavy load of taxation to pay the cost of keeping in office a horde of lazy and corrupt office-holders.

A party that commits an occasional fault may retrieve it; but a party that has, for a generation, maintained such a record as is here presented, is too far gone for redemption. It is unsound within and without, in heart and in thought, in conception and in action, and is a tolerably clear instance of total depravity. Such a party can neither reform nor be reformed. It is incapable of further good, and should be swept out of existence. Like EPHRAIM, it is joined to its idols; and the only course left is to abandon it to its cherished degradation.

WHO was a Know-Nothing in 1854? ROBERT H. PATTERSON, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff.

Who has been endeavoring with all his might to drive the half of the Democratic ticket into withdrawing, simply because they were Irishmen and Catholics? The same ROBERT H. PATTERSON.

Who is, to-day, secretly hostile to the bulk of the party who are supporting him, and that solely on account of their religion? The same ROBERT H. PATTERSON.

The failure of Mr. PATTERSON to drive his colleagues from the Democratic ticket on account of their religion is not to be accepted as a proof that he did not earnestly make the effort. He regarded them as a drawback on *him;* and treating the ticket as having been made solely for his benefit, he demanded the withdrawal of those who were running with him, that he might strengthen his own case by having popular colleagues. Why, in the name of common sense, did they not demand *his* withdrawal? He certainly was as great a drag on the ticket as they could possibly be; and there was more reason for his withdrawal than for theirs.

We are curious to see what this cutthroat system of PATTERSON's will amount to, and whether he will be able to help himself by slaughtering his colleagues. If *they* submit to it tamely, no one else would have a right to complain; but we are very much mistaken in our average of human nature if they do not show that there are blows to give as well as blows to take. It is not natural that five-eighths of the Democratic ticket should permit one-eighth of it to make war upon them without resenting it in the most spirited and effective manner.

THE ultra prohibitionists would do well to remember that temperance people, as a class, are by no means agreed that prohibition is the best way of checking the evils of intemperance. Some of the most thoughtful of their number, who have examined the whole question and have labored to find its true solution, unhesitatingly declare that all the prohibitory legislation in the world cannot stamp out intemperance; that this giant vice must be met by other means; that the true remedy begins with right teaching, with the culture of a proper social repugnance against vicious indulgence; and that there is the need of quickening the religious sentiments of men in opposition to it as against every other vice. Many have been the experiments tried by the friends of temperance to beget reform. Some of these have succeeded, but others have failed most lamentably. Failure has resulted just in proportion as means have been adopted which have been unfitted to the existing condition of things. If any man believes that security for himself and for those whom he can influence lies in adopting the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, he is certainly at liberty to advance his views with all earnestness and with persistency, but he errs if he instantly undertakes to call in the force of the law to impress his views upon others.

The Papal Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In his two hours talk on last Wednesday evening, Martyr Cary stated that the Democracy were not defeated on the financial question, in Ohio; that, on this issue, they could carry the State by fifty thousand any day. He was very emphatic in this declaration, and repeated it with such a blow of one hand into the other as woke the echoes for two squares, and called out loud applause from his audience, who did not seem to see whither this tended; for when he came to explain that the issue on which they were beaten was religion, the Catholics, who formed the bulk of the assemblage, preserved a dead silence and were not moved to faint response by the bitter invectives he poured out on the Republican party for raising the issue of Ultramontane supremacy.

In this point he poured out all the vials of his wrath and unsparingly denounced the mixing of religion and politics, as "appeals to sectarian hate." I once read of a boy who was laid across his mother's knee for a sound spanking; he bit her so badly as to make her throw him off and cry out in pain, when young hopeful squared on and demanded:

"Well, mammy, who begun this fight?"

The Catholic audiences were intelligent enough not to be enthusiastic over his lame attempt to shift the responsibility of the issue of this issue over on those who simply met it when raised. They knew that the old Mother Church had taken Brother Jonathan across her lap for severe chastisement, and had got badly bitten by this refractory child. The boy thinks he is old enough to vote, and will not be spanked, not even by so venerably a person as Mother Church; and the lesson of Ohio will not be lost upon her. I trust Mr. Cary is right. There is a bright outlook for the Republic if fifty odd thousand men, in Ohio, voted against what they believed to be a leader financial policy, in order to maintain the right of freedom to worship God, the right and duty of the State to educate her children, and against the claim of any church or any other foreign ruler to dictate our laws or prescribe our policies. Again, and again, and again, the Mother Church has, in his name and by the authority of the Pope, demanded the power to dictate what the children of this Republic shall be taught, and what not. Again, and again, has she met refusal, and we may thank God and take courage, if, indeed, this was the issue on which the Ohio Democracy was defeated.

In the summer of 1874 I met a gentleman who had lived in Atlanta, Ga., from the close of the war until a short time before I met him. He was among those who had known him from boyhood, with whom his word was good as his bond. He said there never was a greater mistake than that which led the Northern people to think that the great Catholic mission to the South was meant to convert the freedmen, and in proof, told of the labors of Father Ryan, a Jesuit missionary, who traveled over the South lecturing to packed houses of white folks. My informant attended some of his meetings in Atlanta, and said he could get no idea of the bitterness of his denunciations of the Government, or the adroitness and fervor of his appeals to his hearers to stand by the lost cause. He stirred them by harrowing pictures of the desolated homes of the South, by memories of their gallant dead, by every appeal to sectional hate, to cherish a purpose of revenge. He addressed himself specially to the women, and in his peroration, said: "The whisper of the patriotic mother in the ear of her infant child, to-day, will become the boom of the cannon thirty years hence!"

Rev. Mr. Lee a Methodist preacher of the North was present, and took notes, sent a report of the meeting to a Northern paper, I think a church paper, and it attracted so much attention that Father Ryan and his friends denied the correctness of the report, but it was vouched for by every Northern man present.

Soon after this sixty members of the Methodist church, in Atlanta, became Catholics, four of the Baptist and seventy of the Presbyterian. One hundred and twenty Protestants converted to Romanism at one time, in one small city. Of these one had been a prominent class leader, Mr. Lee, his former pastor, met him, soon after his conversion and said:

"Why! Brother ——, what does this mean? Your father, and all men, turn Catholic?"

His reply was this:

"Well, Brother Lee, the truth is just this: The Catholic Church is the only church that is really opposed to this d—d Yankee Government, and the Southern people are going into it as a matter of course!"

This is but one of many instances in which the propagators of Catholicism have placed it in opposition to this Government, and its friends have no right to complain that the friends of the Government meet the issue promptly, as it is to be hoped they will do in this State.

Republican finances can scarce be worse than those of Rome when the Pope was absolute ruler, and a bondholding aristocracy can show no greater contrast of wealth and poverty than the Bishop's palace, which stood within sound of Mr. Cary's voice that night, and the tenements occupied all around it by his parishioners.

Oh, verily, if it was the Catholic question that defeated the Democracy in Ohio, it should be no less potent here.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Democratic prospect looks blue.

Of all imbeciles, he is the most imbecile who wishes he had voted.

Piollet, the candidate, is in favor of "reform," but Piollet the man is inflexibly opposed to it.

As a reformer, Piollet suggests the case of the fellow in the Bible who said, "I go," and went not.

One man in Colorado has a ranch 156 miles long and 250,000 head of cattle. Where was Abraham to this?

Patriotic fruits. A Colorado man has sent some apples to the President in a red, white and blue barrel.

Thank goodness we shall not be afflicted with that abominable postal law more than a couple of months longer!

Captain Eads has jettied the South pass of the Mississippi with timber sixty-five feet long—thirty feet in water.

If you want to know how to dance the new "diagonal waltz," watch the Democrats going home to-morrow night.

A through coach, filled with colonists from Lowell to San Francisco, is one of the curiosities of modern railway travel.

On and after to-day two lightning mail trains will leave Washington and Baltimore for Chicago and the West daily.

"The discovery of gold in immense and inexhaustible quantities" ten miles from Atlanta, Ga., is reported. But let us be calm.

There is a general complaint throughout the country of the want of currency of the denomination of fifty cents. We want some.

And now Admiral Foster's son Essex has been invited to take a fighting position in the dominions of the Khedive of Egypt.

The glory of the autumnal woods has departed, and not till another October shall we know what God means when He thinks in color.

Next Sunday the Germans, who are great on centenaries, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Goethe's entry into Weimer.

Last week's clearings of the Chicago banks were $24,314,298 71, being $1,960,081 61 in excess of those for the same time last year.

Abram Pulling Sprague, of New York, pulled the award away from learned Europe for a prize essay on an international law code.

The Democrats are whistling very loud to keep up their courage, but it is of no avail. At heart they are as melancholy as sick kittens.

The exportation of crude oil from Philadelphia to European ports continues on the increase. A number of vessels were chartered last week.

General Butler has purchased a gold mine near Fredericksburg, Va. His character for consistent inconsistency demanded this of him.

What is said to be a gold-bearing vein, anciently worked, has been rediscovered in Minnesotta, near Lake Superior, at the mouth of Pigeon river.

The American adventuress who has just published the letters of the enamored Russian Prince was Miss Ely, of Philadelphia, a minister's daughter.

Greencastle, Indiana, has just celebrated the anniversary of its destruction by fire, a year ago. Self-destruction seems a peculiar sort of thing to celebrate.

A great number of English people are applying to insurance companies for policies on the life of the Prince of Wales, apropos of his journey to India.

Among the recent "Wants" in the London *Times* is the following: "Wanted, a servant girl; one who fears the Lord and can carry one hundred weight."

A commission recently appointed by the President to examine the various interoceanic canal routes of Central America will meet in Washington early this month.

The Inman, Allen and Anchor lines of steamers trading between New York and Liverpool will each run a steamer between Philadelphia and Liverpool during the Centennial.

Since our city first rose above the condition of an unpaved and unkempt frontier settlement, have the streets ever been in a condition of such absolute filth and neglect as now?

The rapidly growing interest in genealogy and family history is shown in the fact that three hundred and fifty-nine genealogical works have appeared in the United States since 1860.

The losses by the recent fire at Virginia City, Nevada, are not so heavy as has been reported. The mines are all right, and will be running again in sixty days. Rebuilding is already quite rapid.

The circus giraffes have got the epizootic, and it is estimated that there is enough sore-throat in the different menageries to reach, if extended in a straight line, from New York to San Francisco.

And now they say that it would be a public blessing to Massachusetts if any corporation could be found willing to take the Hoosac tunnel as a gift. As a whistle, the purchase has been a dear one.

Gold has been discovered in very large quantities in the Sangre de Christo mountains, Colorado. Rancheros, cattle-drovers and people of all businesses for 500 miles around are flocking thither to seek their fortunes.

The United States Circuit Court for Iowa decides that one man may call another a "lineal descendant of a female canine," or words to that effect, on the back of a postal card, without being punished for sending obscene matter through the mails.

PERSONAL.

Professor Swing, of Chicago, has declined the call of the church at Brooklyn that has invited him to its pastorate.

The German minister at Washington says the Crown Princess told him, last summer, that she intended all her seven children should travel in this country as part of their education.

Chan Lai Sun, recently removed from the Chinese educational commission in this country, has been restored to full favor with his government and appointed secretary of a legation to England.

Dr. Edward Warren, surgeon-in-chief of the Egyptian army, has resigned in consequence of ophthalmia, contracted in the Sheet-and-Pestilence campaign, another miocran, and was medical director of Gen. Lee's army. He has located in Paris.

The coffin of a brother of Sir Walter Scott, who died in 1823 at Quebec, where he wasstationed with a British regiment of which he was paymaster, was recently exhumed in the course of excavations for the enlargement of a church in that city.

Here's a story from real life: A Troy woman dropped dead suddenly the other day, and a few minutes afterward who should happen in but her husband who had been away two years in Kansas, only to return and find himself grief-stricken at her unexpected demise.

A dissipated parent residing near Council Bluffs, Iowa, gambled away his little girl, aged five years, at "seven-up," a few days ago. The child was found by a friend and intends to bring her up in godly ways. So runs the story; but we should like to know how the pious winner happened to be playing at cards with the drunken old father.

How to Vanquish the Stomach's Tormentor.

If the Enemy of mankind was permitted to exert his diabolical ingenuity in the invention of a new disease, he would scarcely devise one more worthy of his genius than dyspepsia. No complaint suffers is surmounted by such a blow of one hand into the other as woke the echoes for two squares, and called out loud applause from his audience, who did not seem to see whither this tended; for when he came to explain that the issue on which they were beaten was religion, the Catholics, who formed the bulk of the assemblage, preserved a dead silence and were not moved to faint response by the bitter invectives he poured out on the Republican party for raising the issue of Ultramontane supremacy.

In this point he poured out all the vials of his wrath and unsparingly denounced the mixing of religion and politics, as "appeals to sectarian hate." I once read of a boy who was laid across his mother's knee for a sound spanking; he bit her so badly as to make her throw him off and cry out in pain, when young hopeful squared on and demanded:

"Well, mammy, who begun this fight?"

The Catholic audiences were intelligent enough not to be enthusiastic over his lame attempt to shift the responsibility of the issue of this issue over on those who simply met it when raised. They knew that the old Mother Church had taken Brother Jonathan across her lap for severe chastisement, and had got badly bitten by this refractory child. The boy thinks he is old enough to vote, and will not be spanked, not even by so venerably a person as Mother Church; and the lesson of Ohio will not be lost upon her. I trust Mr. Cary is right. There is a bright outlook for the Republic if fifty odd thousand men, in Ohio, voted against what they believed to be a leader financial policy, in order to maintain the right of freedom to worship God, the right and duty of the State to educate her children, and against the claim of any church or any other foreign ruler to dictate our laws or prescribe our policies. Again, and again, and again, the Mother Church has, in his name and by the authority of the Pope, demanded the power to dictate what the children of this Republic shall be taught, and what not. Again, and again, has she met refusal, and we may thank God and take courage, if, indeed, this was the issue on which the Ohio Democracy was defeated.

In the summer of 1874 I met a gentleman who had lived in Atlanta, Ga., from the close of the war until a short time before I met him. He was among those who had known him from boyhood, with whom his word was good as his bond. He said there never was a greater mistake than that which led the Northern people to think that the great Catholic mission to the South was meant to convert the freedmen, and in proof, told of the labors of Father Ryan, a Jesuit missionary, who traveled over the South lecturing to packed houses of white folks. My informant attended some of his meetings in Atlanta, and said he could get no idea of the bitterness of his denunciations of the Government, or the adroitness and fervor of his appeals to his hearers to stand by the lost cause. He stirred them by harrowing pictures of the desolated homes of the South, by memories of their gallant dead, by every appeal to sectional hate, to cherish a purpose of revenge. He addressed himself specially to the women, and in his peroration, said: "The whisper of the patriotic mother in the ear of her infant child, to-day, will become the boom of the cannon thirty years hence!"

Rev. Mr. Lee a Methodist preacher of the North was present, and took notes, sent a report of the meeting to a Northern paper, I think a church paper, and it attracted so much attention that Father Ryan and his friends denied the correctness of the report, but it was vouched for by every Northern man present.

Soon after this sixty members of the Methodist church, in Atlanta, became Catholics, four of the Baptist and seventy of the Presbyterian. One hundred and twenty Protestants converted to Romanism at one time, in one small city. Of these one had been a prominent class leader, Mr. Lee, his former pastor, met him, soon after his conversion and said:

"Why! Brother ——, what does this mean? Your father, and all men, turn Catholic?"

His reply was this:

"Well, Brother Lee, the truth is just this: The Catholic Church is the only church that is really opposed to this d—d Yankee Government, and the Southern people are going into it as a matter of course!"

This is but one of many instances in which the propagators of Catholicism have placed it in opposition to this Government, and its friends have no right to complain that the friends of the Government meet the issue promptly, as it is to be hoped they will do in this State.

Republican finances can scarce be worse than those of Rome when the Pope was absolute ruler, and a bondholding aristocracy can show no greater contrast of wealth and poverty than the Bishop's palace, which stood within sound of Mr. Cary's voice that night, and the tenements occupied all around it by his parishioners.

Oh, verily, if it was the Catholic question that defeated the Democracy in Ohio, it should be no less potent here.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Democratic prospect looks blue.

Of all imbeciles, he is the most imbecile who wishes he had voted.

Piollet, the candidate, is in favor of "reform," but Piollet the man is inflexibly opposed to it.

As a reformer, Piollet suggests the case of the fellow in the Bible who said, "I go," and went not.

One man in Colorado has a ranch 156 miles long and 250,000 head of cattle. Where was Abraham to this?

Patriotic fruits. A Colorado man has sent some apples to the President in a red, white and blue barrel.

Thank goodness we shall not be afflicted with that abominable postal law more than a couple of months longer!

Captain Eads has jettied the South pass of the Mississippi with timber sixty-five feet long—thirty feet in water.

If you want to know how to dance the new "diagonal waltz," watch the Democrats going home to-morrow night.

A through coach, filled with colonists from Lowell to San Francisco, is one of the curiosities of modern railway travel.

On and after to-day two lightning mail trains will leave Washington and Baltimore for Chicago and the West daily.

"The discovery of gold in immense and inexhaustible quantities" ten miles from Atlanta, Ga., is reported. But let us be calm.

There is a general complaint throughout the country of the want of currency of the denomination of fifty cents. We want some.

And now Admiral Foster's son Essex has been invited to take a fighting position in the dominions of the Khedive of Egypt.

The glory of the autumnal woods has departed, and not till another October shall we know what God means when He thinks in color.

Next Sunday the Germans, who are great on centenaries, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Goethe's entry into Weimer.

Last week's clearings of the Chicago banks were $24,314,298 71, being $1,960,081 61 in excess of those for the same time last year.

Abram Pulling Sprague, of New York, pulled the award away from learned Europe for a prize essay on an international law code.

The Democrats are whistling very loud to keep up their courage, but it is of no avail. At heart they are as melancholy as sick kittens.

The exportation of crude oil from Philadelphia to European ports continues on the increase. A number of vessels were chartered last week.

General Butler has purchased a gold mine near Fredericksburg, Va. His character for consistent inconsistency demanded this of him.

What is said to be a gold-bearing vein, anciently worked, has been rediscovered in Minnesotta, near Lake Superior, at the mouth of Pigeon river.

The American adventuress who has just published the letters of the enamored Russian Prince was Miss Ely, of Philadelphia, a minister's daughter.

Greencastle, Indiana, has just celebrated the anniversary of its destruction by fire, a year ago. Self-destruction seems a peculiar sort of thing to celebrate.

A great number of English people are applying to insurance companies for policies on the life of the Prince of Wales, apropos of his journey to India.

Among the recent "Wants" in the London *Times* is the following: "Wanted, a servant girl; one who fears the Lord and can carry one hundred weight."

A commission recently appointed by the President to examine the various interoceanic canal routes of Central America will meet in Washington early this month.

The Inman, Allen and Anchor lines of steamers trading between New York and Liverpool will each run a steamer between Philadelphia and Liverpool during the Centennial.

Since our city first rose above the condition of an unpaved and unkempt frontier settlement, have the streets ever been in a condition of such absolute filth and neglect as now?

The rapidly growing interest in genealogy and family history is shown in the fact that three hundred and fifty-nine genealogical works have appeared in the United States since 1860.

The losses by the recent fire at Virginia City, Nevada, are not so heavy as has been reported. The mines are all right, and will be running again in sixty days. Rebuilding is already quite rapid.

The circus giraffes have got the epizootic, and it is estimated that there is enough sore-throat in the different menageries to reach, if extended in a straight line, from New York to San Francisco.

And now they say that it would be a public blessing to Massachusetts if any corporation could be found willing to take the Hoosac tunnel as a gift. As a whistle, the purchase has been a dear one.

Gold has been discovered in very large quantities in the Sangre de Christo mountains, Colorado. Rancheros, cattle-drovers and people of all businesses for 500 miles around are flocking thither to seek their fortunes.

The United States Circuit Court for Iowa decides that one man may call another a "lineal descendant of a female canine," or words to that effect, on the back of a postal card, without being punished for sending obscene matter through the mails.

PERSONAL.

Professor Swing, of Chicago, has declined the call of the church at Brooklyn that has invited him to its pastorate.

The German minister at Washington says the Crown Princess told him, last summer, that she intended all her seven children should travel in this country as part of their education.

Chan Lai Sun, recently removed from the Chinese educational commission in this country, has been restored to full favor with his government and appointed secretary of a legation to England.

Dr. Edward Warren, surgeon-in-chief of the Egyptian army, has resigned in consequence of ophthalmia, contracted in the Sheet-and-Pestilence campaign, another miocran, and was medical director of Gen. Lee's army. He has located in Paris.

The coffin of a brother of Sir Walter Scott, who died in 1823 at Quebec, where he wasstationed with a British regiment of which he was paymaster, was recently exhumed in the course of excavations for the enlargement of a church in that city.

Here's a story from real life: A Troy woman dropped dead suddenly the other day, and a few minutes afterward who should happen in but her husband who had been away two years in Kansas, only to return and find himself grief-stricken at her unexpected demise.

A dissipated parent residing near Council Bluffs, Iowa, gambled away his little girl, aged five years, at "seven-up," a few days ago. The child was found by a friend and intends to bring her up in godly ways. So runs the story; but we should like to know how the pious winner happened to be playing at cards with the drunken old father.

How to Vanquish the Stomach's Tormentor.

If the Enemy of mankind was permitted to exert his diabolical ingenuity in the invention of a new disease, he would scarcely devise one more worthy of his genius than dyspepsia. No complaint suffers is surmounted by such a blow of one hand into the other as woke the echoes for two squares, and called out loud applause from his audience, who did not seem to see whither this tended; for when he came to explain that the issue on which they were beaten was religion, the Catholics, who formed the bulk of the assemblage, preserved a dead silence and were not moved to faint response by the bitter invectives he poured out on the Republican party for raising the issue of Ultramontane supremacy.

In this point he poured out all the vials of his wrath and unsparingly denounced the mixing of religion and politics, as "appeals to sectarian hate." I once read of a boy who was laid across his mother's knee for a sound spanking; he bit her so badly as to make her throw him off and cry out in pain, when young hopeful squared on and demanded:

"Well, mammy, who begun this fight?"

The Catholic audiences were intelligent enough not to be enthusiastic over his lame attempt to shift the responsibility of the issue of this issue over on those who simply met it when raised. They knew that the old Mother Church had taken Brother Jonathan across her lap for severe chastisement, and had got badly bitten by this refractory child. The boy thinks he is old enough to vote, and will not be spanked, not even by so venerably a person as Mother Church; and the lesson of Ohio will not be lost upon her. I trust Mr. Cary is right. There is a bright outlook for the Republic if fifty odd thousand men, in Ohio, voted against what they believed to be a leader financial policy, in order to maintain the right of freedom to worship God, the right and duty of the State to educate her children, and against the claim of any church or any other foreign ruler to dictate our laws or prescribe our policies. Again, and again, and again, the Mother Church has, in his name and by the authority of the Pope, demanded the power to dictate what the children of this Republic shall be taught, and what not. Again, and again, has she met refusal, and we may thank God and take courage, if, indeed, this was the issue on which the Ohio Democracy was defeated.

In the summer of 1874 I met a gentleman who had lived in Atlanta, Ga., from the close of the war until a short time before I met him. He was among those who had known him from boyhood, with whom his word was good as his bond. He said there never was a greater mistake than that which led the Northern people to think that the great Catholic mission to the South was meant to convert the freedmen, and in proof, told of the labors of Father Ryan, a Jesuit missionary, who traveled over the South lecturing to packed houses of white folks. My informant attended some of his meetings in Atlanta, and said he could get no idea of the bitterness of his denunciations of the Government, or the adroitness and fervor of his appeals to his hearers to stand by the lost cause. He stirred them by harrowing pictures of the desolated homes of the South, by memories of their gallant dead, by every appeal to sectional hate, to cherish a purpose of revenge. He addressed himself specially to the women, and in his peroration, said: "The whisper of the patriotic mother in the ear of her infant child, to-day, will become the boom of the cannon thirty years hence!"

Rev. Mr. Lee a Methodist preacher of the North was present, and took notes, sent a report of the meeting to a Northern paper, I think a church paper, and it attracted so much attention that Father Ryan and his friends denied the correctness of the report, but it was vouched for by every Northern man present.

Soon after this sixty members of the Methodist church, in Atlanta, became Catholics, four of the Baptist and seventy of the Presbyterian. One hundred and twenty Protestants converted to Romanism at one time, in one small city. Of these one had been a prominent class leader, Mr. Lee, his former pastor, met him, soon after his conversion and said:

"Why! Brother ——, what does this mean? Your father, and all men, turn Catholic?"

His reply was this:

"Well, Brother Lee, the truth is just this: The Catholic Church is the only church that is really opposed to this d—d Yankee Government, and the Southern people are going into it as a matter of course!"

This is but one of many instances in which the propagators of

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 30, 1875.

The week closed upon a rather active money market with the volume of offerings for discount moderately large, and a good supply of funds. Some of the banks report their funds so closely loaned up that they are unable to extend their lines of discount at all, but there is still a fair supply of loanable funds in the hands of the banks. Rates of discount are quotable at 8@9 per cent for prime sixty and ninety days paper at the banks. The report of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending to-day shows a falling off in that department, the exchanges footing up $4,532,870 15 and the balances $809,559 55. In stocks and securities, we note nothing of importance. By an error, we stated in our last report that the stock of the City Insurance Company was offered at auction at $20 00 limit. The stock offered at that price was that of the Iron City Insurance Company. The latest quotation which we have of the City Insurance Company's stock is $48 50 per share. The closing rates for gold and government bonds were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Gold	116	116¾	5-20s, 1867, r	121	121¼
6s, 1881, r	121¼	121¾	5-20s, 1867, c	121	121¼
6s, 1881, c	123	123¼	5-20s, 1868, r	122¾	123
5-20s, 1864, r	115¾	116	5-20s, 1868, c	121¾	122
5-20s, 1864, c	116	116¼	10-40s, r	116	116¾
5-20s, 1865, r	116¾	117	10-40s, c	117¼	117¾
5-20s, 1865, c	119	120¼	6s, 1881, r	115¾	115¾
5-20s, 1865, c, '65	119¾	119¾	6s, 1881, c	119¾	119¾
5-20s, '65, n. c	119¾	119¾	Currency 6s	123½	123½

—In New York to-day there was an easy money market with lower rates for call loans. It is thought that with the November disbursements a large amount of money will come into the market for investment. Gold, after some fluctuation, closed at 116¾ a decline of ¼. Stocks were irregular but in the main an improved feeling pervaded transactions at the Exchange. The bank statement was much better than was expected, showing an increase of $3,514,800 in the specie average, and a reduction of $4,669,800 in loans. The legal tenders are again diminished, this time by $1,247,500, and there is an increase of $181,500 in the local circulation of bank notes. The deposits are drawn down $2,395,500, and as the lawful money reserve is increased $2,266,800, there is an addition of $2,865,675 to the surplus reserve. The following are the figures for the week ending October 30:

	Total.	Changes.
Loans	$275,914,900	Dec. $4,669,800
Specie	17,920,900	Inc. 3,514,800
Legal tenders	53,450,400	Dec. 1,247,500
Deposits	221,076,200	Dec. 2,395,500
Circulation	17,967,700	Inc. 181,500

The proportion of lawful money to the deposits is now 28.66 per cent. against 27.34 on October 23d, 27.50 on the 16th and 29.14 on the 9th. After deducting the specie in full from the deposits, the remaining deposits have a legal tender reserve of 25.31 per cent., against 25.20, 25.41 and 27.01 in the preceding statements.

—Washington dispatches of to day state that the Treasurer of the United States holds United States bonds as security for national bank circulation amounting to $367,799,412; for public deposits, $18,730,000; national bank notes outstanding at this date, $346,805,616, of which $82,640,000 are in national gold bank notes. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $377,080 33; for the month, $9,586,317 09; for the fiscal year, $38,115,922 86. The customs receipts to-day were $411,702 88; for the month, $11,499,245 16; for the fiscal year, $56,132,084 17. The national bank notes received for redemption during the week amounted to $5,127,407.

The following is an official statement of United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $69,707 50; legal-tender notes, new issue, $33,860,198 45; legal-tender notes, series of 1869, $265,620,726 15; series of 1864, $59,766,319 40; series of 1865, $13,989,000; one-year notes of 1863, $64,835; two-year notes of 1863, $20,250; two-year coupon notes of 1863, $26,500; compound interest notes, $356,500. Fractional currency —First issue, $4,290,532 56; second issue, $5,124,738 45; third issue, $3,106,846 88; fourth issue—first series, $5,827,190 95; second series, $1,489,803 65; third series, $4,593,276 50; fifth issue, $18,249,270 92. Total, $414,455,666 39. A Washington dispatch says that the Secretary of the Treasury will on Monday issue another call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds. If gold is to be sold during November, the schedule will then appear. The fact that the Treasury has a large currency balance, and that Mr. Bristow's policy is to sell only to supply currency needs, gave rise to the opinion here that no gold will be sold during the coming month. The Secretary however, may, when he reflects that it is due to the Treasury policy entirely that the stock of gold is so small, conclude to depart from his regular policy.

—It is said that $10,000,000 has been expended in San Francisco during the season in the construction of the Nevada Bank, the Palace Hotel, the Safe Deposit building, two theaters, and a few other large structures. Besides these, San Francisco capital paid for the new hoisting and reduction works, and for the engine and machinery in the same, built since January last, for the Consolidated Virginia, California, Savage, Lady Washington and other large mines. Owing to the late fire at Virginia City, a large portion of these works will have to be rebuilt, and the movement of treasure will, from the same cause, be somewhat limited, so that if the government continues its policy of boarding specie, a still further squeeze in gold is not beyond the possibilities. An evidence of the way in which this disturbing cause is regarded in San Francisco, is seen in the decline in mining stocks which has taken place this week. The following are to-day's quotations, which show some recovery from the panic of Wednesday, but still leaves the market at a very heavy loss from the opening of the week:

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—Ophir 43½; Mexican 75¾; Gould and Curry 76; Best and Belcher 48½; Savage 76; Challar 71; Hale and Norcross 38; Crown Point 21; Yellow Jacket 36; Imperial 16¾; Empire 8; Kentucky 13½; Alpha 18¾; Belcher 74; Confidence 213; Consolidated Virginia 268; Sierra Nevada 131; California 69; Eureka 18½; Overman 33; Justice 25½; Caledonia 19¾.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30.	12:30.	1:30 P. M.	P. M.
Gold	116	116¼	116	116
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	123			
5-20's, 1865	119			
5-20's, 1865, registered	119			
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¼			
5-20's, 1867	121¼			
5-20's, 1868	122¼			
10-40's	116¾			
10-40's, coupon	117			
Currency 6's	123			
New Central	95¾			
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76		
Quicksilver	30½	30½		
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾		
Panama	129			
Adams Express				101¾
Wells, Fargo Express				78¾
American Express				57½
United States Express				44¾
New York Central				95¾
Erie	17¾	18		
Michigan Central	107¾	107¾		
Michigan Southern	63¾	64		
Illinois Central				96¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				90½
Chicago & North-western				39¾
Do preferred				70½
St. Paul common				30½
Fort Wayne				130
Union Pacific				93¾
Harlem				138
Iron Mountain				16
C., C., I. & L.				6
Missouri Pacific				94¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			64
Reading			53¼
United Co's of N. J	182	10	
Oil Creek			60
Lehigh Valley			62
Allegheny Valley	92		400
Central Transport'n Co			46½
Empire Transportation			52
P., Land St. L. m. b. c	24		

—According to a recent circular from the Treasury Department relative to the endorsement and payment of drafts of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments, evidence of authority to indorse for incorporated or incorporated companies must accompany drafts drawn by or indorsed by the order of such companies or associations. Such evidence should be in the form of an extract from the by-laws or records of the company or association, showing the authority of the officer to indorse, receive moneys, &c., for the company, and giving his name and the date of his assuming or appointment, which extract shall be certified to by the secretary or president of the company and its seal affixed. If the company has no seal the extract should be certified as correct by a notary public or other competent officer under his seal.

—Being interrogated as to whether a party, a bank or otherwise has the right to demand interest on the principal of a note or draft made payable "with interest," the *Journal of Commerce* answers that "the days of grace upon a promissory note, for the purposes of reckoning interest, are as much a part of the running time as if calculated in the face of it itself. If the maker of a note promises to pay a given sum six months from date, with interest, this promise is interpreted to mean that he will pay a sum equal to the principal and interest on the same for six months and three days. The general usage in reckoning would be to calculate upon the said principal the interest for the whole term of six months and one-twelfth of the interest for one year. Any other calculation is illegal. It is neither refused to pay the principal at the end of six months because it is not reckoned in lawful money, the note may be protested, no matter how solvent."

—Judge Van Vorst, at New York, has just sustained an assigned mortgage against the defendant's plea of usury. It was clearly stated to be that the parties, in their negotiations, and the principal and notice thereof, only assented to the witnesses of this fact had certified under oath at the time that the mortgage was perfectly legal and valid, the judge observed, not usurious.

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 116¾.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Money closed at 3

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, October 30, 1875. }

The week and month closed upon a rather quiet day's trade, in which the leading features previously reported were unchanged, prices being given away somewhat about the close of the week. The business of mercantile houses in this city during October has been in the main satisfactory, and has fairly come up to the expectations of those who did not allow their calculations to become overstrained. The volume of grain receipts during the month has been larger than during any similar length of time this year, and trade in general has produced during the month has been in the main good. The provision dealers have to a certain extent felt the unsettled character of values created by speculative combinations in the West, but notwithstanding that drawback a fair jobbing distribution has been effected, and the volume of business for October has been greater than was to be expected. There has been an active business in groceries, and it is probable that more has been done in this line than during any month in the year. Values in the leading staples have been exceedingly steady, and we have noted less fluctuation in this department of business during October than for any time past. The petroleum trade during the month has been in good volume, and while subject to frequent speculative fluctuations, has ruled at good prices, and the trade has operated on a generally remunerative basis. Dry goods have been exceptionally active, and our jobbing houses have done an active and prosperous trade. A similar activity has prevailed throughout the month in the jobbing trade in boots and shoes, fancy goods, &c. The hardware, lumber, hides and leather and general merchandise lines of business have not showed so much of an increase in activity, but generally rest upon a sound and satisfactory business. It is true that all business is still carried on at low prices and narrow margins of profit, and it is probable that this will be a prevailing law of trade for some time to come. The prospects for business for the coming winter months depend largely upon the settlement of the labor question in our rolling mills. If the compromise reported to have been agreed upon last evening is carried out, as it probably will be, we see no reason why there should not be a moderately good business throughout the winter. Great activity need not hardly be expected, as caution and economy will still be the rule in all quarters. These remarks, it will be understood, apply to purely mercantile business, as the iron trade while it continues in moderate volume, is carried on at depressed and unsatisfactory prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	7,098	8,721	7,578
Apples, bbls	1,018	2,214	1,753
Cheese, boxs	1,100	2,208	1,918
Corn, bus	6,400	6,010	8,400
Wheat, bus	25,510	16,900	16,875
Barley, bus	14,420	20,800	16,970
Rye, bus	6,145	7,600	3,900
Oats, bus	35,535	35,520	15,150
Butter, pkgs	173	220	205
Bacon, pcs	2,257	2,500	1,250
Bacon, tcs	850	448	201
Potatoes, bus	10,150	13,366	14,196
Hay, bales	2,780	2,340	1,200

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is rather quiet and easy with quotations unchanged. Receipts continue in moderate volume, except wheat, which shows a falling off of over one-half the receipts of last week. The total receipts during October were 300,000 bushels. The movement of grain to the eastward continues light, the condition of the canals and lakes being unfavorable to shipments from this point. The receipts of wheat during October were 70,000 bushels. Quotations are easy but unchanged. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 49@1 42 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio at $1 36@1 37; prime sound red winter at $1 36@1 33; low grade do $1 29@1 25; rejected do $1 09@1 15 as to quality. Corn continues quiet and easy with near corn coming more into trade but still undesirable because of its full moisture. The receipts of corn during October were limited, not being much over 30,000 bushels. We quote shelled at 69@70c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 68@69c for high mixed; 67@68c for low mixed; car corn, 70@72c for mixed; new for prime yellow on track; 69@70c for mixed; new ear is a little improved in activity at 47@48c. Oats continue moderately active and easy in prices; receipts for October were 135,000 bushels. Rye quiet and firm at 72@74c ₱ bus; Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 69@72c; barley dull; light mixed, 38@39c. Barley is also dull and in light supply; receipts for the month were 84,704 bushels. We quote at $1 20@1 30 for prime malting; $1 10@1 20 for sound grain slightly off colors; $1 00@1 20 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall; prime Canada at $1 40. Rye quiet but easy at 70@75c per bushel for prime; receipts during October 25,500 bushels. Mixing prices of corn and oats rule 32@35c above prices. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New Yorkcanals and by rail, at the undermentioned dates, was as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, Rye, bush.
Oct. 23	7,511,488	3,005,958	3,180,001	1,464,631
Oct. 16	7,791,120	3,338,668	2,781,000	1,461,617
Oct. 9	8,128,000	3,562,427	2,967,352	1,446,681
Oct. 2	8,562,000	3,782,000	2,744,000	1,472,000
Sept. 25	8,715,000	3,776,000	2,743,000	1,475,000
Sept. 18	8,758,729	3,747,356	2,743,664	935,061
Sept. 11	8,782,000	3,736,000	2,743,000	1,475,000
Sept. 4	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Aug. 28	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Aug. 21	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Aug. 14	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Aug. 7	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
July 31	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
July 24	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
July 17	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
July 10	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
July 3	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
June 26	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
June 19	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
June 12	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
June 5	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
May 29	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
May 22	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
May 15	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
May 8	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
May 1	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Apr. 24	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Apr. 17	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Apr. 10	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Apr. 3	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Mar. 27	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Mar. 20	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Mar. 13	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Mar. 6	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Feb. 27	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Feb. 20	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Feb. 13	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Feb. 6	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Jan. 30	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Jan. 23	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Jan. 16	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Jan. 9	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000
Jan. 2	8,729,000	3,728,000	2,725,000	1,475,000

FLOUR—There continues to be a steady and unbroken jobbing trade in flour with quotations wholly unchanged. In round lots transactions a tendency toward higher prices is notable, and some sales of fancy brands have been made at 25c advance on prices for similar grades ten days before. Receipts are moderate, being 7,578 barrels. We note the following wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 3 white wheat flour $6 00@6 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50@7 75; red wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading local brands of flour as offered by dealers are steady and firm as follows: Extra family, $6 50@7 00; extra wheat flour at $5 00@5 25; well known brands of "family" flour $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota $7 25; fancy do $8 00@8 50; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter wheat flour is active at $5 25@5 75; Graham flour, $5 50@6 00; self raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $2 25 ₱ dozen; packages of cornmeal 55c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; Rye flour $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—There continues to be a dull and depressed market, with perhaps a slight improvement in the sentiment last week. We note sales of 2,340 bales for the past week. We quote prime No. 1 timothy on track at $18 00@18 50; choice, $17 00; No. 2 $16 00@17 00; mixed timothy and clover, $15 00@16 00. Sales from store were active at $21 00@22 00. Cut hay is quoted at $22 00@23 00; lots on track, jobbing from store at $24 00.

OATS—Oat straw $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—There is a decreased supply and dinner prices. We quote prime bran at 90@95c ₱ 100 pounds at $16@17 per ton; middlings at $15 50@16 00; chop feed at $17 00@18 00 ₱ ton; meal at $20@22 00 ₱ ton.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts continue to increase, having swelled up to 1,753 barrels during the week. Prices continue easy, but as only a portion of the receipts are put up in fine order, no decline has taken place. There is an active jobbing business at quotations. We quote choice eating apples at $1 75@1 90 ₱ barrel; large cooking at $1 50@1 75; common to good cooking grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—There is a fair trade at easy prices. Quotations are steady at $1 60@1 70 ₱ bushel for prime medium; $1 80@2 00 for prime hand-picked.

BUTTER—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way, nominally 30@32c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market continues to be liberally supplied. We quote new buckwheat flour at $3 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—The ease and dullness previously noted in the butter trade continues unchanged, and but the finest grades bring sale. Cheese sell and dispose of slowly. The fine qualities of large factory cheese, of course, are readily sold. We quote extra creamery rolls at 28@30c; prime to choice dairy rolls steady at 24@27c; fair to good 20@23c. Stilton is at 16@17c.

CRANBERRIES—Continue active at $10 00@11 00 ₱ barrel.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Are rather easier a $6 75@4 00 ₱ box.

CIDER—A steady and active market continues, with prices firmly held up to former quotations. Receipts have fallen off somewhat of late, being 1,170 boxes, or something over 54,000 pounds. The New York market is reported rather dull but firm. We quote at 12½@14c ₱ b for prime Ohio factory; New York good to fine 14@15c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is firm and active. Dried apples rule at 10c per ₱ for choice quarters; dried peaches 10@11c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market continued active and steady. We quote at 26@28c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

HONEY—New domestic honey is firmer at 25@28c ₱ pound; California honey is quoted at 30c per ₱.

OLIVE MEAT—Prices are quoted at 10½@11c per ₱.

NUTS—Chestnuts are in liberal supply and prices are easy at $4 00@4 25 per bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6½@7c, according to quality; Virginias 5½@6c; shellbarks $2 00 per bushel; walnuts 75c per bushel.

POTATOES—The week's receipts of potatoes are the largest yet this season, aggregating 24,02 bushels. There is a moderate demand and values are about as previously reported. Sales were made in car lots on track at 52@40c for Peerless and Early Rose; 45@47c for peachblows. From store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 90@1 75 ₱ barrel; 50@55c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; $3 00@3 25 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 50@55c ₱ pair; Ducks—Pekin is quiet at $1 50@1 60; limited by seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ₱ bushels. Clover seed $8 25@8 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are again in heavy stock and lower; we quote at $2 00@2 25 per bbl. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 80@1 90 per bushel.

Provisions.

The jobbing demand for the leading staples of hog products is still limited, and the market is dull and will probably continue so until the high prices that now exercise so powerful a check on trade are lowered to a point that shall become a thing of the past. Receipts are very light, being only 1,545 pieces and 87 tierces.

BACON—We quote canvassed hams at 10½c ₱ lb; sugar-cured shoulders 12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $6 00; hasta sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 14½c; half bbls do 15¼c; in buckets, 15¾c; in 3 lb pails, 16¼c; fancy 5 lb caddies, 17¼c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do, 17¾c; in 6 lb do, 17¾c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c@1 00.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7½@8.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* says: "There has been no improvement in the demand for anything in this line, and with the near approach of the opening of the winter packing season there has been a disposition on the part of holders of old stock to clear up their houses and to accept such prices as they could obtain. The consequence is that prices have declined large on mess pork and lard, and moderately on bulk meats and hams. The offerings of half-cured meats and the material reduction in the price of hogs have given encouragements to the decline in the old product. The half cured meats take the place of bacon to a large extent, although the latter is cheaper as well as for nearly all other articles in this line, is unusually small for this season of the year. The interest of the majority of the packers centers in the opening season, and, while comparatively few have as yet begun in earnest, there have been some contracts made for green hogs for delivery during the first half of November, but at prices which could not now be obtained, and there is still no disposition to buy other than to a limited extent necessary to supply the current consumptive demand early in the season. The indications are that more attention than usual will be given this year to cutting meats to sell the English market, although this will be done chiefly on contracts. The reports of foreign exports of hog products for the week ending last Saturday show a falling off in lard but a small gain in other articles over the corresponding week last year. The demoralization in the market for sterling exchange doubtless contributed to the falling off in exports of provisions, as well as of cotton and breadstuffs, and the same influence is still at work. The market closes with a little more business doing at the reduced prices."

Groceries.

The trade in staple groceries was rather limited to-day, and the volume of business fell somewhat below the average. Values were steady and unchanged.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	27 c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	26 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	25 c	Do. extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	24 c	Extra C—yellow	9¼c
Javas	35 c	Prime do do	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¼c
Rio, in papers	29 c	Crushed	11¼c
Rio, in bulk	29½c	Powdered	11¼c
Java, in papers	37 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in bulk	36½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Teas.		Strl'y ch. N. O.	70c
Young Hyson	60@1 00	Prime	65c
Gunpowder	80@1 25	Good	60c
Imperial	50@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	50@1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	75@1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Fancy	1 00	Lower grades	55@60c
Souchong	75@1 00	*Starch.*	5½c
Rice.		Pearl	5c
Choice Carl'a	8@9c	Silver gloss	7½c
Patna	7½@8c	Corn	10½c
Rangoon	6½@7c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap, A	4½c
Cloves	60 c	S. Star, ₱ box	6 00
Allspice	18 @19 c	Bank, 1 ₱ box	9 00
Cassia	35 @40 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	6 00
Nutmegs	$1 35	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	25 c	Castile	15c
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
Star, short	16 c	Bi-carb, in 5 lb papers	7 c
Mould	12 c		

FISH—A fair demand and the high range of prices at the supply of all grades is firm market here. We quote as follows:

	Bbls.	½ bbls.	Qr-bbls.	Kits.
Mess mackerel	$	$12 00	$	$
No. 1 mackerel	19 00	10 00	5 25	2 25
No. 2 mackerel	17 00	9 00	4 75	2 00
No. 3 mackerel	16 00	5 50	3 00	1 75
White fish		5 25		
Labrador herring, split	8 50	4 75		
Labrador herring, round	6 00	3 50		

TOBACCO—There is a steady jobbing trade in tobaccos at wholly unaltered quotations, as follows:

Manufactured		Six Twist	43@50c
Spun roll	60@73c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	52@63c	*Leaf Tobacco.*	
Black Twist	57@60c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Navy	53@60c	Wappers	18@25c
Louisville Cav	58@70c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	53@63c	Ohio seed wrap	8@25c
Virginia Twist	58@61c	Ohio seed filler	7@10c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Conn. (choice)	
Double Thick	63@68c	wrappers	60@75c
Flounders	53@56c	Conn. filler	12@16c
Bright pounds	62c@1 41	Havana wrap'r	$1 25@2 25
Rough & Ready	37@40c	Havana fillers	70@1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@76c	*Cigars.*	
Fine Cut	60@66c	Penn's seed	45@52c
Cut and Dry	60@66c	Connecticut seed	45@50c
Scotch Snuff	60@75c	Seed & Havana	50@60c
Black Snuff	50@55c	Havana	90@1 50

FOREIGN FRUITS—Trade is fair and prices steady. Raisins—layers, new ₱ box, $2 90; loose do $2 60; London layers, $3 00@3 25; Valentias new 12½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currents—new 8c. Citron 18c. Prunes 14c. Almonds—Languedoc 20c; shelled 38@40c. Figs—10 Princess 27c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do 16c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Dates—small sizes, Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina ₱ box, $7 00. Oranges—Messina, ₱ box, $5 50. Cocoanuts $8 00 per hundred.

MANUFACTURED GOODS—Business continues fairly active. We quote: Tobacco, 5-lb tins $2 00; 10 ₱ peaches, 2-lb cans, $2 doz. $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, per doz, $2 25; lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 00; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

Wool.

Business in the wool trade continues steady and values are firm though not quotably advanced. We quote the market firm at 40c for the best grades of fine wool, while greasy half-washed breeces bring 25@30c. Unwashed and combing wools are nearly all marketed and quotations are rather nominal. We hear of a little done in tub-washed at 44@46c; combing, 46@48c; coarse and medium do, 43@46c; pulled wools 49c.

The New York *Bulletin* says: "There does not appear to be any occasion to change the general tenor of the report on the market for domestic wools. The demand during the week has been a little spasmodic and probably not as evenly divided as a portion of the trade would wish, but business in the aggregate foots up very fair, and the selling interest have had no advantage. The mills are not, as a rule, pushing matters with any great amount of freedom, but nearly all the leading manufacturers are doing something, and in a few cases, the production of heavy goods has not as yet ceased, beaver coatings in particular being behind. To meet their wants, therefore, a comparatively heavy movement will have to ensue. It is thought, though, doubts are entertained of the possibility of establishing any positive advance, and buyers themselves claim they must immediately withdraw on any addition of consequence to the cost of material. The demand for fine fleeces continues in very good favor on the present outlet, and rather reduced stocks at this point are established. Choice combings, too, are scarce, and now and then a sale can be negotiated above quotations. Pulled wools are steady and not many desirable additions making to the supply. Of Texas wools there appears to be rather more offering, in part from the new fall clip, but holders expect full rates on their stocks. California fleece and choice selections of the new fall clip are steadily held, but common grades freely offered on comparatively easy terms. A sale of one million pounds spring California at Boston has a tendency to strengthen the matters here on desirable grades, and with a pretty good general trade within a day or two, our market closes stiff for all leading styles of domestic wools. Foreign styles are without much animation on any account, moreover seem to have confidence in their supplies, and offer them moderately, with full rates in all cases asked."

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, October 30.—Wool was quite active with sales for the week of 1,500,000 pounds of domestic wool, the feeling being much firmer but with no advance in prices. The depression felt for some months past has disappeared and wool is now held with more confidence than at any time since the new clip began to arrive. Fine fleeces continue to attract considerable attention. Ohio and Pennsylvania double extras, Kentucky, Michigan and West Virginia 43c. Combing and delaine fleeces meet with ready sales; choice lots of combing sold at 46@47c; delaine at 38@39c, and 40c for to quality. Pulled wools are in better demand; sales mostly of supers at 40@43c, the latter for choice Eastern.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

NOVEMBER 1.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years, also the exports of refined east ward by the various railroads, including the Allegheny Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville:

	Rcts. Cndl.	Chngs. Dec.	Exp. R.R.	Exp. R.R.	Exp. R.R.
	Prce. Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Monday, Oct. 25	1,867	1,867			
Tuesday, Oct. 26		883		3,499	
Wednesday, Oct. 27		1,000		1,000	
Thursday, Oct. 28		2,832		1,021	
Friday, Oct. 29		2,248		1,855	
Saturday, Oct. 30		1,955		2,000	
Total for week		10,785		14,377	
Since Jan. 1	157,000	1,067,858	15,380	345,273	219,228
To Oct. 30, 1874		1,031,384		270,510	
Same time 1873		1,509,671	115,716	279,510	
Same time 1872		1,390,671	66,230	653,734	
Same time 1871		1,109,100	10,000	1,000,000	
Same time 1870		811,176	62,722	43,758	
Same time 1869		1,041,000	50,000	91,000	
Same time 1868		1,781,000	50,000	34,000	
Same time 1867		673,181	181,799	14,000	

BUSINESS—The week opened with a sharp jump in values, which was followed by declines, prices for Conduit certificates up to 91½, which seems to be about the top which can be reached in this market at present. The market subsequently became dull and fell off very gradually and steadily, with a net loss in each day of 2½@3c, until the market closed on Saturday about 1½c below the highest point reached during the week, and a net decline from the opening figures of 5@7½c. Refined has been moving steadily throughout the week, the course of the market being about the same as that of crude, and the movements of values less sharp and more gradual. The reports of sales throughout the week are as follows:

	Barrels.
Monday	33,000
Tuesday	105,000
Wednesday	57,000
Thursday	40,000
Friday	30,000
Saturday	30,000
Total	300,000
Last week	750,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	19,457	13,556

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past eleven years, from January 1 to—

	Barre's.
October 30, 1875	1,051,384
Same time 1874	1,031,384
Same time 1873	1,509,671
Same time 1872	1,019,874
Same time 1871	1,109,100
Same time 1870	930,671
Same time 1869	1,041,000

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

To-morrow, Tuesday, November 2d, an extra edition of the COMMERCIAL will be issued, containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance. Orders for copies will be received at our Counting Room until 6 P. M. this evening.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 31, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.863	33	79	W.	Brisk.	Lt.snw
2 P. M.	29.926	36	53	N.W.	Brisk.	Lt.snw
9 P. M.	29.967	34	61	W.	Fresh.	Lt.snw

Mean barometer....29.981 Highest thermom....38
Mean thermometer....34 Lowest thermom....31
Rainfall....02

Young Womens' Boarding Home.

The fifth anniversary of the "Young Womens' Boarding Home," will be celebrated at the home, No. 33 Anderson street, Allegheny, to-morrow, Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock. The entertainment will consist of a *Found Sociable* with music by some of the best artists in the two cities. A pound package from each guest will be acceptable, and the auctioning of these packages will contribute much to the amusement of the company.

An Exposition Conundrum.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

DEAR SIR—Can you solve the following problem? On the 26th ult. the exhibitors in class 71 met in accordance with a call by the Executive Committee and elected as juror No. 2 (to confer with juror No. 1 appointed by said committee) Miss Sadie Biddie. She was duly notified of said election and accepted the same. Without giving any reason either to her or to the exhibitors a second meeting was called on the 27th and Mr. Ross, of the Art Gallery, elected to fill the same position, accepted and acknowledged by the press. Again on the 29th a third meeting was called, without giving any reason for the same, when Mrs. Brush, wife of Ex-Mayor Brush, was elected to fill the same position. Will you please inform the readers of the COMMERCIAL who is the legal representative of the exhibitors in class 71. And oblige,

AN EXHIBITOR.

Death of Mrs. Alice L. Ramsey.

We sincerely regret to be called upon to record the death of Mrs. Alice L. Ramsey, wife of Mr. William Ramsey, an *attache* of the COMMERCIAL, which sad event took place at ten o'clock last night. Mrs. Ramsey was taken suddenly ill at the breakfast table on Thursday last and from thence was confined to her bed from which she never arose. For a week previous to the fatal attack she had complained of being unwell, but nothing serious was apprehended, and the day before, we believe, she was out shopping. Doctors King and Le Moyne were hurriedly called in, but the husband and friends watched constantly over the suffering one. All the attention of medical skill and loving and devoted friends could be bestowed, but failed to restore to life the beloved wife and mother was taken hence. Deceased was a devoted wife and mother, and her early death will be sincerely mourned by many warm friends. Mrs. Ramsey was thirty-two years of age and leaves one child. Our friend, her husband, has our heartfelt sympathies in his affliction. The remains will be taken to Uniontown, Fayette county, to-morrow, Tuesday, for interment.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE State Encampment of G. A. R.'s will be held in this city in January. The various Posts are already beginning to prepare for the event.

THE alarm from box 72, early yesterday morning, was occasioned by the discovery of a blaze in a small frame house on Thirty-sixth street. Damage small.

CAVITT and Brown, of the Columbia, challenge Hopkins and Kaye, of the Clipper, to row a three mile, double scull race, on the Allegheny, for a purse of $250, or more.

WHEAT, the swift footed colored man, is matched for another race with Messler, notwithstanding the latter beat him only a few days ago. The stakes are $1,000 a side.

JAMES SINGLETON, Superintendent of the Beaver Presbyterian Sunday School, headed a party of two hundred and fifty Beaverites in a charge on the Exposition last Saturday. As it always happens, the doorkeeper took them in.

ERASTUS W. SMITH has sent his original bill of $500, with accrued interest to the Water Committee, and demands payment. The bill is for an opinion on the plan of an engine for the water works. He is bant on having his money.

To-morrow, All Saints Day and will be observed by all good Catholics. It was originally established by Boniface IV. for the commemoration of all martyrs, but George IV. made it also a festival for all Saints, since which time it has been known by the latter name.

THE natural gas is working finely in Graff, Bennetts & Co.'s mills at Girty's Run. Ten puddling furnaces will be in full blast to-day, doing better work in much shorter time than the old way. The gas will heat up a cold furnace in less than one-fourth of the time it requires with coal.

THE "toby" question was pretty well discussed in both the Sunday papers. Possibly ye locals were laying themselves out on this important topic for a rest. Each is entitled to one good, black "toby," the smoke of which will kill musquitoes instantly and set lap dogs to sneezing at forty yards.

MARY WELSH, an old vagrant, well known in police circles, was gathered in on Saturday night and consigned to the lock-up on a shutter, all because she was drunk and had her leg broken. She was looking out of a second story window on Grant street. Loosing her balance she fell to the sidewalk, receiving severe injuries thereby. She was sent to the hospital yesterday for treatment.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Miss Minnie Palmer, a young actress said to be of the Lotta school, will begin a short engagement at the Opera House, in a new American comedy entitled "Little Silver." She will be supported by the stock company.

Library Hall—Conway's Lecture.

To-morrow evening, at Library Hall, the second lecture of the course will be delivered by Mr. Moncure D. Conway, his subject being "The Devil." Mr. C. is well known as a writer and as a gentleman of very great ability.

The Beamer Testimonial.

There are yet some good seats to be had at Hale's for Mr. V. E. Beamer's testimonial, to take place at Library Hall on Friday evening next.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A whole host of stars, new and old, will appear at this well managed theater, this evening, in an immense bill. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

DEATH OF MRS. SMITH.

Coroner's Inquest—The Railroad Company Judged Guilty of Negligence.

Coroner McCallin concluded the investigation into the cause of the death of Mrs. V. H. Smith, killed by a locomotive at the Washington street crossing Allegheny, on Wednesday evening last. Several witnesses were examined, ameng whom were the men in charge of the engine and the husband of the unfortunate lady. The engineer said it was a rule on the road not to run an engine or train past a passenger train while the latter was standing still. In this instance he says the train had not yet stopped when he passed. Mr. Ross, the train dispatcher, showed a diagram of the tracks at that point, and stated that it was a regular stopping place, not so much for the accommodation of passengers as for changing engines. The jury then visited the scene of the accident and while there a man came very near being run over.

The following verdict was agreed upon and signed by the entire jury: An inquisition indented, taken at the Fifth ward, Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, on the 28th and 30th days of October, A. D. 1875, before me, William McCallin, Coroner of the county aforesaid, upon the view of the body of Mrs. V. H. Smith, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths and solemn affirmations of six good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being sworn and affirmed, and charged to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where and how, and after what manner the said Mrs. V. H. Smith came to her death, do say, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, that the said Mrs. V. H. Smith, of the Fifth ward, city of Allegheny, came to her death on the evening of October 27th, 1875, by being struck and run over by the W. F. & C. R. R. of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at a point near the Washington street crossing, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, where the deceased was waiting to go a passage on the No. 4 Express train of said railroad, bound East. We also find that the deceased was on the wrong side to board the said train, and that the railroad company are culpable in not having proper accommodations in the shape of a platform for the convenience and safety of passengers getting on and off trains.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
Of
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
At
MOORHOUSE & CAREY'S.

We are now receiving every day a choice line of French and Berlin cloaks, made from fine beavers, Chinchillas, Selectans and Matteloss, which we warrant the shapes to be the least, which we warrant the shapes to be the most perfect fitting of any in the market.

Seal Sacques,
Seal muffs and boas,
Seal hats.

Which we offer at very low prices
MOORHOUSE & CAREY'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Market street.

THE EXPOSITION.

Although the weather on Saturday was far from propitious, the attendance at the Exposition was very good. It being children's day the little folks were out in force and seemed to enjoy the sights that met their vision as they made the tour of the building.

A jolly looking Irishman, after attentively watching the man who was manipulating the candy in the Exposition, by pulling it out, doubling it over the hook, and repeating the operation, said to a gentleman near him, "I wonder if that candyman is an Irishman." The gentleman inquired why he asked the question. He replied, "I never knew an Irishman who could work without spitting on his hands, and if that handy chap is one, the devil a bit of that candy do I want."

If the thousands who daily visit the Exposition would remember the simple rule of keep to the right, and practice it while moving through the buildings, considerable confusion would be prevented thereby.

It was a very popular movement on the part of the members of the Executive Committee, when they caused to be placed in the main part of the building the portrait of the lamented Stephen C. Foster, and ordered the band to play one of his beautiful and soul-inspiring pieces every evening.

The inability of the stove manufacturers to agree on a judge, to act in conjunction with the one appointed by the Executive Committee, to act as jurors on their class of entries, it is rumored, has caused some of the exhibitors to withdraw from competition for the premiums. It is to be hoped that the rumor is not true, and that they may yet be able to harmonize any differences which may exist between them, and all compete for the premium.

The thousands of people who have been examining the number of portable and stationary cooking ranges, heating and cooking stoves on exhibition, without being able to determine which was the best, are entitled to a verdict from thoroughly practical men.

THE DECKER PIANO.

The Decker Piano exhibited by S. Hamilton & Co., continue to attract the attention of the crowds at the Exposition. Whenever a Decker is opened and the skilled musician in attendance begins to strike the keys, then the people, as if moved by one impulse, gather around the stand to drink in the melody. It is of that deep, far reaching, sonorous kind that moves and sways the soul, and makes the hearer for the time live in the ecstacy of musical bliss. The music is alike enchanting, whether it comes from the Grand Square Concert Piano, or the magnificent Ebony Upright. Its quality is just what one would expect from such instruments and from a piano having a world wide reputation as the Decker.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.

The Connelly Fire Extinguisher is winning golden opinions from all who witness its operations at the Exposition. Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we have been unable until now, to allude to the gratifying results which attended the demonstration given on Thursday afternoon. The large tank constructed for the purpose was filled with oil and ignited as usual. When the flames were at their fiercest height, and had reached its greatest intensity, a single discharge from the extinguisher quenched it out in an instant. A wooden shed was then filled, allowed to burn until every board was on fire, the flames turned on, and when the smoke cleared away nothing remained but the blackened ruins of the structure. The demonstration was witnessed by two or three thousand people, including a number of prominent men, who expressed the opinion that Dr. Connelly should challenge the world! This he is prepared to do and we think triumphantly. Another equally successful exhibition took place on Saturday afternoon which was also witnessed by a large number of spectators. The extinguisher can be used anywhere, on land or sea, and will instantly check a fire in any residence, steamboat, ship, oil tank, block of buildings, factory, or anywhere. The *Engineer and Mining Journal*, in speaking of the invention, says: "It is equally applicable to ocean, lake and river steamers and mines. Here, especially, would we call the attention of the readers of this journal to this truly wonderful and practical invention as an absolute safeguard and *one always at hand*; and, considering the benefits to be derived, comparatively inexpensive."

A FINE DISPLAY.

The leading exhibitors in the furniture line are Messrs. Joseph Meyer & Son, of Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue. Their stand in the south gallery comes in for a large share of the attention of the visiting public. The articles most admired are a French cylinder desk and a magnificent side-board. The desk would delight a business man's taste and wealth, in its harmony of form, perfection of proportion and general completeness of design. The sideboard is also a remarkable piece of skillful work, and the graining of the veneers is as pretty as pictures could be. The rich knotting and veining of French walnut, Russia maple and American walnut mark a chaste construction. These pieces are specimens of workmanship which would not be out of place amid the most gorgeous surroundings.

THE AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

An unjust cause of complaint among strangers who visit our Exposition is that the manufacturers of this great industrial city are not properly represented. They had expected to see vast quantities of the products of our mills and factories, and finding but a meager showing in this line are of course disappointed. But while our industries in the aggregate are not fully represented, there are single manufactures that have done their share to sustain the standing of Pittsburgh as a manufacturing city in the estimation of all who come from abroad to look into the Exposition. Of these Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, proprietors of the American Iron Works, are among the most conspicuous. The space allotted to them is well located near the central door, and contains samples of the various descriptions of iron work turned out at their mammoth works.

The first thing which attracts attention is the collection of cold rolled shafting. There are samples of this laid on like a pen rack, and the sizes are all graded so that a good idea of the range of work is given. The list embraces specimens from that which is four and a half inches in diameter down to that which is but three-eighths of an inch. The samples are highly polished and glisten in the light. The advantage claimed for this cold rolled shafting is that it is seventy-five per cent. stronger than any other kind: while this additional strength is gained, the elasticity is still maintained and the shafting can be bent and twisted into almost every conceivable shape without breaking. This is the only firm which manufactures this kind of shafting, and when it was entered for competition at the Vienna Exposition against other classes of shafting it was awarded the premium medal. It has carried the prize wherever exhibited, also in this country, until there is not now a manufacturer who will compete against it. It is shipped to all parts of the country and the Canadas. A feature of this display of shafting is one of the bars, in which a screw three inches in length, and but a trifle of intensity, a single discharge from the extinguisher quenched it out in an instant. A wooden shed was then filled, allowed to burn until every board was on fire, the flames turned on, and when the smoke cleared away nothing remained but the blackened ruins of the structure. The demonstration was witnessed by two or three thousand people, including a number of prominent men, who expressed the opinion that Dr. Connelly should challenge the world! This he is prepared to do and we think triumphantly. Another equally successful exhibition took place on Saturday afternoon which was also witnessed by a large number of spectators. The extinguisher can be used anywhere, on land or sea, and will instantly check a fire in any residence, steamboat, ship, oil tank, block of buildings, factory, or anywhere. The *Engineer and Mining Journal*, in speaking of the invention, says: "It is equally applicable to ocean, lake and river steamers and mines. Here, especially, would we call the attention of the readers of this journal to this truly wonderful and practical invention as an absolute safeguard and *one always at hand*; and, considering the benefits to be derived, comparatively inexpensive."

A FINE DISPLAY.

The leading exhibitors in the furniture line are Messrs. Joseph Meyer & Son, of Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue. Their stand in the south gallery comes in for a large share of the attention of the visiting public. The articles most admired are a French cylinder desk and a magnificent side-board. The desk would delight a business man's taste and wealth, in its harmony of form, perfection of proportion and general completeness of design. The sideboard is also a remarkable piece of skillful work, and the graining of the veneers is as pretty as pictures could be. The rich knotting and veining of French walnut, Russia maple and American walnut mark a chaste construction. These pieces are specimens of workmanship which would not be out of place amid the most gorgeous surroundings.

THE AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

An unjust cause of complaint among strangers who visit our Exposition is that the manufacturers of this great industrial city are not properly represented. They had expected to see vast quantities of the products of our mills and factories, and finding but a meager showing in this line are of course disappointed. But while our industries in the aggregate are not fully represented, there are single manufactures that have done their share to sustain the standing of Pittsburgh as a manufacturing city in the estimation of all who come from abroad to look into the Exposition. Of these Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, proprietors of the American Iron Works, are among the most conspicuous. The space allotted to them is well located near the central door, and contains samples of the various descriptions of iron work turned out at their mammoth works.

The first thing which attracts attention is the collection of cold rolled shafting. There are samples of this laid on like a pen rack, and the sizes are all graded so that a good idea of the range of work is given. The list embraces specimens from that which is four and a half inches in diameter down to that which is but three-eighths of an inch. The samples are highly polished and glisten in the light. The advantage claimed for this cold rolled shafting is that it is seventy-five per cent. stronger than any other kind: while this additional strength is gained, the elasticity is still maintained and the shafting can be bent and twisted into almost every conceivable shape without breaking. This is the only firm which manufactures this kind of shafting, and when it was entered for competition at the Vienna Exposition against other classes of shafting it was awarded the premium medal. It has carried the prize wherever exhibited, also in this country, until there is not now a manufacturer who will compete against it. It is shipped to all parts of the country and the Canadas. A feature of this display of shafting is one of the bars, in which a screw three inches in length, and but a trifle of

AN OLD PASTOR'S RETURN.

Rev. Dr. Kendall at the Third Church.

Yesterday morning, if one could judge from appearances, must have been a joyful time at the Third Presbyterian Church. Rev. H. Kendall, D. D., their old pastor, was the preacher, as they are still without a pastor, since Dr. Noble went to New Haven. Dr. Kendall left the church some fifteen years ago to accept the situation of Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the New School Presbyterian body. When the old and new school bodies united, Dr. Kendall was continued in the same position, Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., being his associate in this important office. These secretaries try to visit the churches throughout all sections of the country, but especially the Synods and Presbyterys at least once a year. This, while it is laborious, wearing on them, gives them grand opportunities for seeing the growth of the country and appreciating its needs and its opportunities. There are no situations in the Presbyterian Church of greater importance. It was on the annual fall visit that Dr. Kendall called on his old congregation.

It was a pleasant sight at the close of the sermon, which was listened to with the closest attention, to see so large a portion of that large congregation come forward to take their old pastor by the hand with every demonstration of grateful affection. We were surprised to see him recognizing so many of them, and calling them by name, as if he had only left them a few months ago.

In these days, when the ministry is said, by some, to be losing its hold of the people such sights are doubly pleasant. Dr. Kendall is looking remarkably well. To be sure his head shows that gray hairs are indeed coming—but his stalwort, frame has lost little of its vigor and elasticity and his voice has lost none of its power. The people seemed to feel that while they as a congregation, had lost much by his leaving them, the entire Presbyterian church in these United States had gained much and that the cause of home missions, so vital to the very best interest of the country had very few wiser or more eloquent advocates. Dr. Kendall sojourned with Judge Williams of the Supreme Court, who is an elder in the Third church. Of the sermon itself we have room for only a few words. It lasted an hour or over in its delivery. Yet he had not a note or a scrap of paper. Fluent in style, cogent in its reasonings, at times rising to strains of real eloquence, delivered with great force and vigor, it was nevertheless a most admirable performance. His theme seemed to be the enforcement of the idea that God rules among the nations. This has been His plan from the beginning. In all the trials and difficulties of the Hebrews in Egypt, and after the exodus in the Wilderness and after they entered the Holy Land —the purpose of God is now most manifestly seen to have been the preparation for the coming of Christ, and the extending of the blessing of true religion by the Roman Empire throughout the world. The character of the religion of a people is that which marks its progress and its destiny. The difference between Mexico and the United States is not in the superiority of the soil, the climate, the mineral wealth of the latter, but the character of the religion established in the United States. It is this, more than anything else, that gives us our superiority. This brings corresponding obligations. Shall we avail ourselves of our opportunities, or bring down upon ourselves by our selfishness, parsimony and wickedness the curse of Meroz, who came not up to the help of the Lord—the help of the Lord against the mighty.

Dr. Kendall proceeds to his office and home in New York on the daylight train this morning.

SATURDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

Final Turn-out of the Hatrantf Clubs—A Splendid Display.

The final Republican torchlight demonstration of the campaign was made on Saturday evening and was a splendid one. The cold weather and the bad walking prevented the turn-out being as large as was expected, but it was, nevertheless, imposing and attracted thousands of people to the sidewalks along the route, while many houses were illuminated and handsomely decorated. Notwithstanding the bad weather the long route as previously laid out was gone over, being a full three hours march. Following is the formation of the column:

Advance guard with torches.
Carriage drawn by four horses and containing the President, H. B. Hays, and the Vice-Presidents of the Hartranft club of '74.
Wagon with fire-works.
Thirty-second ward Pioneers.
Duquesne Greys' Band.
Hartranft Club of '73, commanded by Capt. Commander-in-chief George W. Wilson and fifty aides, mounted.
First Division, Major Gen. Erwin and aids, mounted.
Twenty-sixth ward Club, Capt. Blakeley.
Company of Axemen.
Keystone Brass Band.
Sharpsburgh Club, Capt. Klein.
Second Division, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Marshal and aides.
Company of Axemen.
Centennial Brass Band.
Fourth ward, Allegheny, Club, Capt. Hazlett.
Company of Axemen.
Keystone Brass Band.
Second ward, Allegheny Club, Capt. Kerr.
German Silver Band.
Third ward, First district, Allegheny Club, Capt. Scott.
Allegheny Central (colored) Club.
Ross township Brass Band.
Company of Axemen.
Allegheny Young Men's Republican Club, Capt. Canhan.
Fire works wagon.
Third division, Hays, Darlington, Marshal, and Aids, mounted.
Stable's Brass Band.
Duquesne Grays' Drum Corps.
Capt. Wilkins.
Drum Corps.
Grand Central Club, (colored), Capt. Hatfield.
Thirteenth ward Invincibles, Capt. Belfore.

The procession was enthusiastically received every where and no difficulty worth mentioning occurred on the route. The affair was well managed and those who conducted it are deserving of credit.

ALLEGHENY CITY FINANCES.

Statement of the Controller for October.

Controller Brown, of Allegheny, kindly furnishes the following financial statement for October:

RECEIPTS.

City taxes, etc.	$ 20,608 06
Markets, etc.	1,464 57
Diamond scales	336 11
Second ward scales	284 60
Fourth ward scales	25 99
Wharves and landings	1,742 65
Inspector coal and bark	228 09
Fines and forfeitures	400 65
Delinquent taxes	6,300 00
Regulation of lots	180 00
Board of Health	100 00
Sundry accounts	134 20
Interest on unexpended balances	448 92
Grading and paving	3,133
Sewer construction	3,131 00
Opening and widening streets	1,785 78
Street permits	96 00
United States Postoffice Department	400 00
Water rents, per meter	242 81
Water rents, per buildings	190 00
Sale of ferrules	168 00
Poor fund, No. 1	2,500 00
Poor fund, No. 2	5,715 29
Balance in Treasury October 1st	$112,873 39
Receipts for October	46,015 76
Total	$158,889 15

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$ 3,404 02
Fire department	3,925 21
Streets	2,675 65
Wharves and landings	84 24
Bridges	196 90
Police	3,802 88
Contingent fund	311 30
Water works	16,632 70
Gas	4,876 25
Sinking fund	17,667 66
City property	50 86
Grading and paving streets	3,823 20
Sewers	4,196 75
Board of Health	112 00
Park Commission	1,092 20
Interest on sewer bonds	4,952 50
Special assessment for opening and widening streets and board walks	916 36
Interest on park bonds	2,940 00
Markets	120 10
Poor fund No. 1	3,097 82
Poor fund No. 2	6,275 00
Poor fund No. 3	11,091 98
Disbursements for October	$ 75,859 52
Balance on hand November 1, 1875	83,029 63
Total	$158,889 15
Deposited in city depositories	$ 79,379 63

A SINGULAR TRANSACTION.

Wm. Snyder Pleads Guilty of Stealing a Letter.

In August last a young colored man called at the Second National Bank, Allegheny, and presented a letter containing five drafts, which the Cashier had sent to a bank in New York several days before. Mr. Dawson, the Cashier, questioned him closely as to how he became possessed of the drafts and accompanying letter. He said his name was Wm. Snyder, and had formerly worked at the Robinson House, in this city, but latterly had been in Harrisburg. Here he met a man who had just come from Allegheny, and he was sick unto death. Finding that he was going to die he gave Snyder a letter, which he presented to Mr. Dawson. This letter was to the effect that the dying man had stolen the drafts from Allegheny Postoffice, but they would do him no good now. Snyder asked them to pay his expenses in bringing them. Instead of that he was committed to jail. He confessed that he had abstracted the letter from the slide at Allegheny Postoffice, where it had been slided, discovering it there as he slided, and of dropping a letter into the drop, saw it was from a with the name of the Firm are represented in the three or four risburg, which he pencil

When brought into court to the bar, he plead guilty and was remanded at Harto await sentence.

JUDGE TAFT, of Cincinnati, passed through the city on Saturday on his way home from Philadelphia, where he has been doing good work for the Republican party.

John Greenleaf Whittier's New Poem, "Mardin," a harvest idyl, with many illustrations. Price, $5 00.
Weddo & Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH FINANCES.

Statement of Controller Snodgrass for October.

City Controller Snodgrass, through his attentive assistant, Mr. Linsey, hands us the following statement of the finances of Pittsburgh for the month of October:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond market	$1,484 79
Fifth ward market	12 00
Fifth avenue market	25 40
South Side market	450 00
Street engineering	155 61
City weigh scales	392 98
South Side wharf	300 00
Interest—Bank balance	1,336 64
Building inspection	175 00
City gauging	144 27
Weighing coal—private scales	148 70
Outstanding taxes	57,039 63
Streets—grading and paving	32,494 44
Vehicle licenses	224 45
Water works	182 90
Mayor's office, Rev. W. C. McCarthy	2,286 40
Street and Sewer Imprt Fund, under 5 per cent. Ordinance	
Streets, grading and paving, South Side	8,768 76
Streets, Improvement under Penn Avenue act	509 44
Attorney's commissions, T. S. Bigelow	72,979 25
Rents	1,280 97
Sinking Fund, under Penn Avenue act	32 75
	1,820 00
Total	$192,230 36
Balance in Treasury, October, 1875	71,333 25
Receipts for October, 1875	162,230 36
Total	$233,563 61
Disbursements in October, 1875	160,607 17
Balance in Treasury November, 1875	$72,956 44

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$ 22,232 39
Salaries	1,258 29
Printing	351 20
Fire Department	12,706 53
Police	16,770 14
Water Works	7,247 39
Streets	10,231 44
Pittsburgh Gas Company	12,935 46
Diamond Market	507 50
East End Gas Company	4,310 20
City property	776 00
Finance fund	399 37
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
City Hall furnishing, cleansing, &c.	874 60
Roads	4,213 00
Surveys	945 00
Water extension	17,202 50
Water extension loan interest	20,191 50
Fifth Avenue Market	85 00
Streets and sewer improvements	2,471 39
South Side Market	126 33
South Side Wharf	240 83
Equalization	527 00
South Side Gas Company	2,974 29
West Pittsburgh Gas Company	2,128 96
Streets and sewers 50 per cent. ordinance	13,138 49
Borough bonds retired	810 29
Birmingham	5,040 62
Temperanceville	506 44
Streets and sewers, South Side	
Total	$160,607 17

DEPOSITED IN CITY DEPOSITORIES.

Duquesne Bank	$ 24,318 82
United Savings Bank	24,318 81
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	24,318 81
Total	$72,956 44

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Jane P. Wilson, by her next friend, vs. Henry Wilson, J. S. Wallace, Esq., was appointed Commissioner.

East Deer township was allowed to borrow money for school purposes.

In the matter of the petition of Melchoir Varner, to perpetuate testimony as to lost deed, subpœna was ordered to issue as prayed for.

In the case of Samuel H. Jacobus vs. Mark W. Watson, a preliminary injunction was granted restraining defendant from erecting a stable in the rear of a lot in the First ward, Allegheny, without putting up a blind wall shutting off from plaintiff's lot.

In the case of Emma Bertha Weiss vs. Frederick Weiss, a final decree of divorce was granted.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Matthews vs. Pollock *et al.*; Coch vs. Negley *et al.*; Nold vs. Bowden *et al.*; same; Linn vs. same; Miller vs. same; Seaton vs. same; Schade vs. same; Miller vs. Hartmayer; Louderbaugh vs. Turner; National Building and Loan Association vs. Kramer; Same vs. Ehlers *et al.*; Logan vs. Kerr *et al.*; McKee vs. Howard; Lanahan vs. Friel, administratrix.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the case of Jacob Klinginsmith, by her next friend, vs. Isaac Klinginsmith, J. C. Newmeyer, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

A motion for an allowance for rent was refused.

In the matter of Isadras Howell, bankrupt, Luzerne county, the election of C. H. Wells was reported and approved.

James Morrison, of Luzerne county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

The case of Summons & Co., vs. Thomas J. Farrel, debtor, Sommerset county, is still on trial in this court.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

John Mueller *et al.* vs. George Schmidt appointed guardian.

Estate of John Anderson. Petition of administrator for leave to sell real estate for payment of debts. Citation granted to show cause, returnable November 6th.

Estate of Wm. Eicher, deceased. In the matter of the election of executors. Time for return was extended until November 6th.

James Campbell *et al.* J. B. Finley appointed guardian.

John and Jane Featherstone, minors. Jas. McCaffrey appointed guardian.

Estate of J. W. Johnson, deceased. Decree of sale made for November 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Fred. H. King, *et al.* B. H. Gubbers appointed guardian.

Alex. M'Lain, *et al.* Margaret M. M'Lean appointed guardian.

Putnam Anawalt, minor. Geo. H. Keyser appointed guardian.

Estate of Aaron B. West, deceased. Leave granted administratrix to withdraw petition to mortgage real estate.

Change in Style of Firm.

It will be noticed by an advertisement appearing elsewhere that the interest of the late Samuel M. Kier has been purchased by the surviving member of the firm, Miller, Barr & Parkin and that the manufacture of "Cresent" steel will hereafter be carried on in the name of Miller, Metcalf & Parkin. The firm are represented in the Eastern States by Ely & Williams located in Philadelphia and New York.

STABBING FOR LOVE.

A Noble Roman Wielding the Stiletto.

About eight o'clock yesterday evening a stabbing affray took place on the Mount Washington road, near the Pan Handle depot. Lieutenant Wilbert, of the South Side, was notified that a bleeding man was on the road above the track. He went to his relief and took him to a physician near by, who stitched up the wounds. There was one very severe cut on the left cheek and another on the right side of the neck. He alleged that he had been assaulted by Paul Grossetti, a young man who was in the habit of visiting an Italian family on Mount Washington. The injured man gave the name of Gustavio Antonio. He accompanied Lieutenant Wilbert to the place from whence he came, and to where his assailant was going, but he was not there. They then came to this side, and Lieutenants Hagar and Tyre made the rounds of the Roman quarter on this side, in company with Antonio.

While they were gone, Lieutenant Wilbert and one of his officers brought the young man to the lock-up. They found him on the Smithfield street bridge, coming to this side. He did not deny that he had been in a fuss, but said that Antonio had attacked him without any provocation, and threatened to throw him over the bluff into the river, and that all he did was in self-defense. All this he claims to be able to prove by eye witnesses. He was locked up to await a hearing. It is said that the trouble all grew out of them having a fondness for the same girl, whose cottage is on Mt. Washington. It seems that they had concluded that both could not live and love her. The injured man is not dangerously hurt.

DRESS SILKS.

In
BLACK AND COLORED.

The Cheapest Silks Offered this Season.

We are now offering an elegant assortment of the celebrated *Guinet* make of Black Silks from $1 25 to $3 00, pronounced to be the best make of silk brought to this market, and which we guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

Colored Silks in all the new cloth shades at the very lowest prices.

Extra quality 40-inch Black Cashmeres at $1 00.

We invite an examination.

MOORHOUSE & CAREY'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Market street.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang, the breath is offensive, smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above named symptoms are, however, likely to be present in any one case. There is no disease more common than catarrh, and none less understood by physicians.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

is, beyond all comparison, the best preparation for Catarrh ever discovered. Under the influence of its mild, soothing and healing properties, the disease soon subsides. The Golden Medical Discovery should be taken to correct the blood, which is always at fault, and to act specifically upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied warm with *Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche* —the only instrument by which fluids can be perfectly injected into all the passages and chambers of the nose from which discharges proceed.

These medicines are sold by Druggists.

M w s

Old Boreas

has already signalled his approach and we may expect his constant presence from this time on for several months. This should remind all of us to have our persons clothed in suits and heavy overcoats that no time is to lost in obtaining their outfits. We therefore advise gentlemen who have not yet given attention to this matter to call upon Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, and have their measure taken. From him they will obtain the finest and most fashionable imported fabrics and perfectly faultless fits.

Seal Skin Furs.

McCord & Co.

Have just received a fresh stock of Alaska and Shetland seal skin sacques. Handsomest and best goods sold in Pittsburgh.

131 Wood Street.

Rare Bargains in Organs.

We have now on hand several splendid organs, that have been used but a short time, which will be sold at an immense reduction from cost. They are:

A ten stop Geo. A. Woods & Co. organ, with celeste, coupler and subbuss. Cost, $275 00; price, $135 00.

A seven stop Spang organ, in elegant upright case, fine venered panels. Cost, $285 00; price, $140 00.

A nine stop, six act Vogel & Lincoln organ, with fine rosewood panels, an elegant instrument. Cost, $400 00; price, $190 00.

A five stop Mason & Hamlin. Price, $75 00.

Also several Melodeons at $20 00, $30 00 and $40 00.

McCLARE & CO.,
79 Fifth avenue.

Boston Clothing House.

The stock of clothing for men, youths and boys at this house is large and well made. The prices have been put down lower than ever before in accordance with advices from headquarters at the "Hub." Therefore, those desiring to secure bargains should examine the stock and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. The proprietors guarantee satisfaction in the quality, style and make of their goods. The store is at 95 Smithfield street.

Cheap Overcoats.

Winter seems to be coming on rapidly. Yesterday was about as cold a day as is desirable, particularly at this time of year. It is time to begin to prepare for the "surly" season. One of the necessary articles is a good, warm overcoat. Such a coat can be had of Mr. Jos. De Roy, No. 153 Smithfield street. He has a lot of second-hand overcoats in his stock which he will sell at the most reasonable figures. Some of these are very good, showing but few signs of wear, and all of them are well made, and of good, substantial material. It is a splendid opportunity to get a cheap overcoat that will keep the wearer warm throughout the winter. What is the use of paying double price for a coat when one that will answer the purpose can be had for half the money? Economy is well and economy is the rule of the hour. Here is a chance to practically economize.

Gents' Furs.

Gloves and caps of all kinds at

McCORD & CO.'S 131 Wood street.

Stocks.

The following stocks are offered in trade for improved property in Pittsburgh or Allegheny (Fifth ward, Allegheny, preferred):

150 shares Homestead Bank, par $100 per share	$17,000
100 shares Iron City Insurance Co., $25 per share	2,500
25 shares Smithfield National Bank, par $100 per share	2,500
20 shares Braddocks Trust Co., par $50 per share	1,000
11 shares Imp. Trust Co., par $100 per share	1,100
10 shares United States Bank, par $50 per share	500
Total	$24,600

Address, giving full particulars, location and price of property, Lock Box 59, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

Fashionable Clothing.

To get a fine fitting stylish cut suit of clothes or overcoat, leave your orders with Walter Anderson, Merchant Tailor, No. 9 Fifth avenue, Diamond Bank Building, who has always on his tables the most choice material from which to make selections; and Mr. Anderson, the head of his profession enstomers run no risk of appearing in ungraceful cut garments. Fitters will be found to be